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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

Mr. W. Le Coute Stevens has been elected principal of the girls' grammar school of Savannah.——The Charleston chamber of commerce celebrates its eighty-ninth anniversary.——Rev. Dr. A. A. Lipscomb, Chancellor to the University of Georgia, will deliver the anniversary address entitled, "Georgia, Old and New," at the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Georgia Historical Society of Savannah.—*News.*

ATHENS.

A. T. Luckie, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has been presented with a magnificent silver trumpet, beautifully carved with firemen's emblems, and bearing the following inscription: "Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Goodloe H. Yancey to Alfred T. Luckie. Chief Engineer Athens Fire Department, 1873."——John Tolbert, an old citizen of Clarke county, committed suicide on Friday night, by jumping into Carson's mill pond, on Little Sandy Creek. It is supposed he was laboring under mental aberration of some sort.——With a population of upwards of 5,000, and the best public hall in the State, fitted up for theatrical and other exhibitions, with all the necessary scenery, etc., why is Athens neglected by theatrical companies?—*Watchman.*

AMERICUS.

Mr. Robert J. Hill, who lives eight miles from Americus, was seriously injured, on Thursday last, by the explosion of an instrument used for splitting rails. His face and scalp were terribly burned, his eyes closed, and it is feared that one will be completely destroyed.—*Republican.*

TALBOTTON.

The measles and mumps have retired from the field and given the chicken-pox sway.——Improvements of various kinds are going on in Talbotton.——Talbotton is to have a magnificent two-story brick hotel.—*Standard.*

COLUMBUS.

The home of Mr. John Ridenhour, in Wynnton, was burned a day or two since. The furniture was saved. No insurance.——Conductor Bass, of the Southwestern Railroad, has been stricken down, in Macon, with small-pox.——Major Roswell Ellis has resigned the captaincy of the Columbus Guards, and Colonel W. C. Hodges now has command.——Colonel W. L. Salisburg has been re-elected President of the Columbus Industrial Association; Mayor McIlhenny, Vice-President, and John King, Treasurer. Mr. E. W. Peabody was elected Secretary at a salary of $200 per annum.—*Sun.*

Our factories have orders far ahead, and the principal one—the Eagle and Phenix—receives them so fast, and such heavy ones, that they have to be filed away, and sometimes wait for weeks before they can be filled.—*Enquirer.*

AUGUSTA.

James C. C. Black has been elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Augusta.——The public schools of Augusta have opened well.——The following is the order of proceedings of the Georgia State Agricultural Society: President's address; report of Executive Committee; report of Secretary; discussion—stock breeding and the kinds of stock suitable for Georgia.——Last Friday a native of Baden, Theobald Fahre, was found in a deserted negro cabin, some eight miles from Augusta, opposite Bugg's Bar, with his throat cut from ear to ear, yet alive nine days after the deed was committed. He was brought to Augusta, placed in the City Hospital, and will probably recover. Not known as to how he was cut, or by whom. He gives contradictory statements.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Personal Items.

General Dix is the oldest Governor in the United States.

Brigham Young is said to be the father of 127 children.

The Thomas monument, to cost $50,000, will be erected in Washington.

A Greeley professorship of journalism is talked of for Cornell University.

Louisa M. Alcott makes $10,000 a year with her pen.

The Greeley statue will be placed in Central Park.

Gleanings.

One can now go from New York to Cincinnati and back for $15.

Western New York shipped by canal 1,182,000 barrels of apples last year.

The Cathedral of Strasburg was struck in three hundred places during the bombardment.

The rise of the Seine in Paris destroyed 3,000 rats.

Condensed News.

People are leaving Boston on account of the small pox.

The Erie Railroad is said to have a debt of $113,000,000.

The Cincinnati water-works cost the city $600,000 a year.

For the year 1872, Cincinnati sold whisky manufactured there valued at $12,921,935.

James Beckett, of West Chester, Ohio, recently sold 103 hogs, which averaged 490 pounds.

In 1871, Ohio manufactured over 86,000 tons of rolled and hammered iron—one-tenth of the whole amount manufactured in the United States.

☞ The Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, better known as the Christian statesman of Kansas, was interviewed last Saturday in Chicago by a reporter who extracted from him much interesting reading. He thinks he is the victim of a villainous conspiracy, and ask a suspension of judgement until the facts are investigated by the courts. When asked whether his silence might not be misconstrued, the Christian statesman replied with dignity that he thought not; that he had served the nation a long time; and he added, "I think I have their confidence." His impression is that "this man York" was opposed to him, and he said of him incidentally, "he is a Judas."

Mr. Pomeroy added, "He is a wolf in sheep's clothing." In fact he does not seem to esteem Mr. York highly. In the course of his conversation with the reporter he says he has "a clear conscience, and that is a good deal of satisfaction." It must be. Doubtless brother Harlan, who has witnessed the controversy with heavings of anxiety from afar, will rejoice to learn that brother Pomeroy is returning with a clear conscience, and has reached Chicago with it unmolested. Whether he will succeed in lugging it on to Washington is an open question. If he gets there with it, it will doubtless create excitement. Such things are very rare in that latitude.

AFRAID HE MIGHT BE DEAD.—Scene in the counting-room of a morning newspaper. Enter a man of Teutonic tendencies, considerably the worse for the last night's spree.

Teuton (to the man at the desk)—"If you blease, sir, I vants de paper mit dis mornings—one vot hash de names of de beebles vot kills cholera all de vile."

He was handed a paper, and, after looking it over in a confused way, he said:

"Vill you pe so goot as to read de names of vot don't have de cholera any more to show shust now, and see if Carl Geinsenkoopenoffen hash got em?"

The clerk very obligingly read the list; the Teuton listened with trembling attention, wiping the perspiration from his brow, meanwhile, in great excitement. When the list was completed, the name of Carl Gein——, well, no matter about the whole name; it wasn't there. The Teuton's whole face brightened up, and he exclaimed:

"You don't find 'em?"

"No such name there, sir!"

Teuton, (seizing him warmly by the hand.) "This ish nice; this ish some fun; that ish my names. I pin drunk as never vas, and I vas afraid I vas gone ted mit de cholera, and I didn't know it! I vas scart."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873.

Senate met at 10 o'clock.

President Trammell in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones.

Roll was called and journal of yesterday read.

Bills on second reading were taken up.

On motion of Mr. Nicholls, the rules were suspended, and a resolution which had been referred to the Finance Committee was taken up.

The resolution relates to the instituting of suit by the Governor against the city of Atlanta on the certificates of mortgage held against the city on what is known as the Opera House, now used as the State Capitol. Carried and ordered transmitted to the House.

A resolution that, whereas, there is still some outstanding scrip against the Western and Atlantic Railroad, that said scrip be examined and paid if found correct. Lost.

A resolution in relation to the indebtedness of Foster Blodgett and J. E. Parrott. Judiciary recommended an amendment to include the sureties of Foster Blodgett. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

A resolution providing for the sale of the old capitol buildings, at Milledgeville, and the sum realized on the sale to be added to the School Fund.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from the House, stating that that body had passed several bills.

Mr. Hudson asked that the rules be suspended to take up a bill to provide for a County Court for Putnam county. The committee recommended favorably. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Reese offered an amendment, which was agreed to. The bill, as amended, passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to protect the interest of the State in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Nicholls, the consideration of this bill was postponed and made the special order for Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

The next bill in its special order was a bill introduced by Mr. Hillyer, entitled an act to alter and amend the criminal laws in this State so as to secure a more speedy trial in certain cases.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to its passage.

A minority report was handed in from the Judiciary Committee, who reported a substitute, and recommended its passage in lieu of the original bill.

Substitute read.

Messrs. Hoyl and Peavy opposed the bill, in able arguments.

Mr. Simmons thought the bill important, but it would be better to lay over until another session; he, therefore, moved the indefinite postponement.

Mr. Hillyear hoped that the bill would not take this course. This was an important measure; one that was conceived by him over a year ago; one on which he had sought the counsel of wise and distinguished men. It was a bold stride, he admitted, on the established forms of the law; yet it was a necessity. It had been conceived in a spirit of justice and mercy. Its object was to protect life, and to punish crime and violence. The first criminal case ever tried on earth was one, a precedent. It waited not for terms of courts or the machinery put in power by human agency. The Great Jehovah called unto Cain for his brother, and when Abel came not the punishment was instantly meted out to Cain for the great crime he had committed. What a difference now! A half year would elapse; a similar period would still be given, and thus, as time stole away, the interest in the case would die out; the memory would fail, and finally the criminal would go unwhipped of justice.

This bill had no harsh features in it—mercy and kindness marked it. Yet its object was to show that when crime was committed, that the culprit might know that at the next term of the court the law in its majesty would call "where is thy brother?" This bill would have the effect to stop crime, because it shows the evil-doer that the avenging Nemesis of the law would follow him day and night. He had no desire to oppress or drag a criminal to the bar of justice without preparation. The bill provided ample time in his judgment, etc.

On motion, the previous question was called on the indifinite postponement; years 19, nays 20. Lost.

On the vote to agree to the substitute in lieu of the original bill agreed to. Report as amended was put on its passage; yeas 19, nays 18. The bill passed.

Mr. Harris gave notice that he would move to reconsider the bill to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Kibbee the rules were suspended, and he introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act incorporating the Skidaway Shell Road Company. Read the first time.

Mr. Kibbee, as chairman of Committee on Consolidation, reported back a number of bills.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to establish a Bureau of Immigration for this State. Withdrawn.

A bill to expedite the causes pending in the Superior Courts of this State in taking interrogations in the case. Committee reported a substitute agreed to and the bill was passed.

A bill to incorporate the Mining, Manufacturing and Immigration Association. Committee recommended favorable and the bill passed.

A bill to allow attorneys at law to administer oaths for certain purposes, etc.

Mr. Reese opposed the bill.

Mr. Hudson offered an amendment.

On motion, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the city of Bainbridge. Committee reported favorable, and the bill passed.

A bill to extend the corporate limits of the city of Americus and to define the power and duties of its officers. Committee reported an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate adjourned till 3 P. M.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones.

SMALL POX CLAIMS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr Pierce in the chair, to appropriate money to pay certain claims on judgments held by Willis A. Hawkins. Appropriates $1,000. Committee rose and reported back the bill with the recommendation that it do pass. Passed.

Mr. Butt offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. B. B. Hinton, which was agreed to.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution authorizing M. A. Hardin to publish the public laws in pamphlet form within ten days' after the adjournment of the present session, at his own expense, which was agreed to.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the consideration of the bill to protect the interests of the State in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad was resumed. House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Butt in the Chair.

After discussion the committee rose and reported the bill back without recommendation.

Mr. Clements called the previous question.

Mr. Hunter rose to a point of order. He had the floor in the Committee of the Whole when the motion to rise prevailed.

The call for the previous question was sustained.

Several amendments were agreed to.

The vote on the passage of the bill stood yeas, Messrs. Atkinson, Barkwell, Battle, Blue, Brantley, Campbell, Carlton, Cason, Golding, Coleman, Duncan of Laurens, Duncan of Rabun, Dunn, Edwards, Fort, Griffin, Harris, Hightower of Johnson, Hill, Hoggard, Hopps, Hunter, Hutchinson of Haralson, Jones, of Burke, Lee, Leitner, Lipsey, Lott, Mathews, of Houston, McArthur, McBride, McLean, McRea, Mercer, Mills, Nicholson, Ouseley, Phillips, Roberts, Sadler, Shewmake, Sirmous, Smith, of Bryan, Smith of Telfair, Snead, Stephens, Swearingen, Taliaferro, Tompkins, Tumlin, Turnbull, Twitty, Walsh, Williams, of Union, Williamson, Young, Yow—51.

Nays—Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barksdale, Baxter, Betty, Bell, Black, Blakey, Blanton, Bostwick, Brassell, Butt, Calhoun, Candler, Clark, Clements, Cook, Culver, Cureton, Davis, DeLoach, Dorsey, DuBose, Dugger, Duke, Dumas, Eakes, Ellis, Evans, Feagin, Felton, Fitzgerald, Flynt, Foster, Fowler, Foy, Freeman, Glisson, Grant, Hamilton, Hargett, Heard of Elbert, Heard of Greene, Hight, Hoge, Howell, Hudson, Hart, Hutchinson of Clayton, Jenkins, of Putnam, Jones of Chattooga, Kaigler of Terrell, Kirk, Lampkin, Longley, Leigh, Long, Lowe of Catoosa, Lowe of Stewart, Masters, Mathews of Upson, McDaniel, Merritt, Morris, Moses, Murphy, Newton, Osborn, Peabody, Pierce, Poole, Reese, Reid, Rogers, Shi, Simms, Spence, Stapleton, Stewart, Summerlin, Teaseley, Thompson, Towers, Trammell, Turner, Tutt, Watt, Welchel, Willingham, Willis of Talbot, Wofford—93.

Mr. Hunter gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To repeal sections 1977 and 2261 of the Code in reference to liens on growing crops. Lost.

To change the lines between the counties of Cobb and Douglass, and add a portion of Cobb to Douglass. Tabled.

To create a Board of Commissioners for Burke county. Passed.

To authorize the proper authorities of Burke county to redeem outstanding bonds. Passed.

To prescribe where electors shall vote. Lost.

For the relief of C. E. Perkins, a minor. Lost.

To provide for the registration of voters. Lost.

To provide for the bonding certain school moneys. Lost.

To change the lines between the counties of Pike and Spalding. Lost.

To prohibit persons convicted of larceny from voting or holding office. Passed

To amend the act organizing the County Court of Muscogee county. Passed.

To provide a fund for the support of the Public Schools in this State. Tabled.

To regulate the fees of the Ordinary and Sheriff of Muscogee county. Passed.

To allow Lewis G. Tyus to peddle without license. Lost.

To create a Board of Commissioners for Montgomery county. Passed.

To amend the act for the removal of the county site of Lee county. Tabled.

To require the Ordinary to have construed and executed the provisions of the will of W. D. Martin, so far as relates to Jackson county. Passed.

To amend section 1980 of the Code. Lost.

To amend the act to incorporate the Augusta and Louisville Railroad Company Passed.

Mr. Merritt offered a resolution ordering a seat on the floor for that stout old champion of the people's rights, Gen. Harrison W. Riley, which was agreed to.

Mr. Yow offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. J. D. Morris, which was agreed to.

House adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, P. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

KING AMADEUS' MESSAGE

Accepted Unanimously.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The weather is bad. The telegraph wires are somewhat deranged.

Sickles dispatches to Fish that the Cortes had voted for a republic have not been confirmed through the regular channels.

Twenty-four battalions of infantry, with a proportionate number of cavalry and artillery, and 9,000 volunteers, are operating against the Carlists. The Carlists are active in the neighborhood of Segonia and Estilla City. Saragossa is virtually blockaded, the insurgents being masters of the surrounding country.

The German papers hint that the abdication was secured by a French intrigue at midnight.

The witnesses in the Louisiana complications have been dismissed. Governor Warmoth and General McMillan will make their final statement before the committee on Privileges and Elections to-morrow.

The Senate, at one o'clock, is going in the House to witness the count of the electoral vote.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 12.—The streets are crowded with excited people.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 12.—The Cortes yesterday was the central point of interest, and bulletins of its proceedings were anxiously awaited by crowds of people in all the public places in the city.

The two houses assembled at a late hour in the day.

The formal message of abdication of King Amadeus was read in each Chamber separately. It opens with the statement that the King has maturely considered the question of what course he ought to pursue with reference to the Spanish throne, and has firmly resolved upon that course.

When he accepted the crown he did so under the belief that the loyalty of the people who called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task, but he had found that herein he was deceived. If the enemies who had beset his path had been foreigners, he would not have taken the course now determined upon. But they are Spaniards, and by them Spain had been kept in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to quiet her, had put an end to intrigues, which were the source of her agitation, proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had partizan support; he had no wish to remain on the throne as the King of a party. He, therefore, announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs. Upon the completion of the reading, the Senate and Congress met together in the chamber of the latter, and constituted themselves the sovereign Cortes of Spain.

Senor Rivero, President of Congress, was called to the chair, and in a brief speech declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the decrees of the sovereign power.

The vote was then taken on the question of accepting, without discussion, the abdication of Amadeus, and it was accepted unanimously.

A commission from the members of Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission to accompany the King to the frontier.

Senor Pio then proposed a resolution establishing a republic, and vesting in the Assembly the supreme power. The resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 256, nays 32.

The Assembly was still in session when the foregoing was telegraphed from Madrid.

Dispatches from Madrid are more favorable for peace and solution. There is no disturbances of any kind reported. There is a general disposition to support the provisional authority.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton weak; uplands 21; Orleans 21 1-2; sales 673 bales.

Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn quiet. Pork firm—mess $14 50. Lard in buyers favor—western steam 8 3-16a8⅛. Turpentine in buyers favor at 67½a68. Rosin quiet at $3 65 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks active and weak. Gold steady at 14. Money tight at 1-32a1-16 per cent. Exchange—long 9½; short 10½. Governments dull but steady. State bonds dull and steady.

LONDON, February 12—noon.—Consols 92¼a92½. 5s 90½.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—Bonds 95½.

LIVERPOOL, February 12—noon.—Cotton opened dull with a downward tendency; uplands 9½; Orleans 10⅛.

LATER—Cotton dull and easier, uplands 9⅞a9½; Orleans 10a10⅛; sales 10,000 bales; export and speculation 1,000; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, 9 9-16; February and March, 9½.

Breadstuffs quiet. Pork 61s.

WOUNDED HONOR HEALED.

COMMODORE GARRISON'S DUEL ON THE PANAMA BEACH.

The Insult which only Blood Could Wipe Out—An Accidental Meeting—Fighting at Close Quarters—Gallantry of the Old Stock—The Reconciliation.

[From the St. Louis Journal.]

By a remarkable train of circumstances, Commodore C. K. Garrison, the New York millionaire, at an early period of the gold fever, became not only a citizen of Panama but the leading banker of the place; in fact, the commanding figure on the Isthmus. Among other strange characters precipitated on this neck of the continent by the startling discoveries of gold in California and the tidal wave of emigration that it started from every conceivable quarter of the globe, was Captain Vi Turner, from the District of Columbia, a slim, wiry man, of delicate profile, with a Byronic halt in his walk, but enterprising, brave and impetuous to a fault—and withal generous and magnanimous beyond expression.

THE CHALLENGE.

On some business or social occasion, no matter which, they came in collision. High and angry words ensued; and Turner in his vengeful mood sent a peremptory challenge to the Commodore to meet him in mortal combat at the earliest possible moment. Garrison was the tempered steel to Turner's flint; and without a moment's hesitation he named pistols, on the beach of Panama, at 6 o'clock on the ensuing morning.

The mediation of mutual friends was of no avail. They were both fearless and exasperated, and under the circumstances saw no other mode of redress. But in palliation of all this we should bear in mind the peculiar temperaments and early training of the men and remember that this occurred in a foreign land during a strange upheaval and half demoralization of society, and took place nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The expected meeting was soon noised abroad, and the character and celebrity of the men added intensity to the excitement prevailing throughout the city.

PREPARING FOR THE MEETING.

Turner, like the Commodore, grasped the possibilities of passing events, and resolving to garner from the harvest at hand, became a citizen of Panama, and embarked in the business of transporting passengers from Charges (the then Atlantic port) to Panama, and vice versa, as the case might be. This business, together with his nationality, often brought him in close communication with Commodore Garrison, and they soon became warm personal friends. For as I have said, they were both men of peculiar organization—men of keen intellect and sagacious brains, yet generous hearted and impulsive, though quiet tempered and brave to a fault. They were alike, and yet not alike. Something like flint and steel—adamantine in their qualities—harmless when passive, yet fiery and deadly when brought in violent contact.

As both were in deadly interest they applied themselves with all seriousness to the practical preparations before them—not forgetting any of its fearful and possible contingencies. Friends and weapons were to be provided, business settled up, papers destroyed, letters written, and wills made! Both intent on these varied preparations, busied themselves during the tropical afternoon; and even after night, when the full-orbed moon threw her silver effulgence over land and sea, were hurrying here and there in anxious preparation for the morning drama.

AN ACCIDENTAL ENCOUNTER.

It was at a late hour, while the city was thus bathed in a flood of light, that Garrison sallied out to see a friend on some urgent matter before retiring. It so chanced at the same time that Turner was intent on a similar purpose. While so occupied, and hurrying forward with all their combative natures fully aroused, and unmindful of all the world save their own reflections, they ran full tilt against one another—face to face—as they turned the corner of a street. Looking up, and instantly recognizing one another in the full glare of the moon, they each recoiled a step and glared at one another with mutual defiance. Capt. Turner, much the more impulsive and excitable of the two, exclaimed, with hissing rage, "What do you mean, sir? Are you impatient for the morning? If so, sir, we will adjourn to the beach and settle this matter without delay."

Garrison, with a deliberation and calmness peculiar to the man, replied, "Mr. Turner, your own good sense must tell you that this meeting is purely accidental; and although not impatient for the morning, yet I will not disappoint any wishes you may have for a present meeting.

TO THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Turner, still more nettled at Garrison's answer, replied in a loud, angry voice, "Then follow me to the beach and we will settle the matter at once, sir," and led the way toward the broad, sandy belt that stretched like a silver band before them. Though thus going forth to mortal combat, it never occurred to either that the other might take advantage of his unguarded moments. So true is it that the truly brave are devoid of suspicion as they are of treachery, and that they instinctively recognize in another the same heroic attributes as themselves.

They were not alone in their march, however, for their angry words and Turner's loud tones had attracted attention, and several acquaintances followed them and endeavored to persuade them from their deadly intentions; but without avail, although they one and all refused to act as seconds when appealed to by the belligerents. On arriving at the beach it was found that Garrison had a navy revolver and Turner a derringer, the only weapons on the ground. It was agreed that they should fight at the end of a pocket handkerchief, or at three feet apart.

EACH MAN HIS OWN SECOND.

They proceeded with great deliberation to draw cuts for the choice of weapons; and Turner won the navy and Garrison the derringer.

They thus changed weapons. On Turner's receiving the revolver he quietly uncapped all the chambers except one, and handed the caps to Garrison, who received them as a matter of course, and put them in his pocket without remark.

These brief arrangements were soon completed, and, in spite of the entreaties and remonstrances of friends, they took their positions close up—face to face—Garrison holding his Derringer down by his right thigh, ready to raise at the word and shoot Turner through some vital part. And Turner, strange and irregular as it may seem, held the Colt's revolver up to his shoulder, the muzzle being about level with the top of his ear. As it was an impromptu thing, and no one present would act as seconds, they agreed that one, two, three should be slowly and deliberately repeated together, and at the word three they were to be at liberty to fire on one another.

"ONE, TWO, THREE—FIRE!"

The Commodore asked, "Are you ready, Mr. Turner?"

"I am," replied Turner. "I trust that you are."

"I am, sir," said Garrison, "and we will now proceed to give the word. One—two—three." The first words were spoken slowly, and the latter simultaneously, but quick and sharp, and prompt with its utterance rose Garrison's arm to a level with his opponent's heart, while Turner's descended with a vigorous jerk, full in Garrison's face, and instantly with these motions came a single loud report. Both men recoiled, as though wounded, or rather staggered. By the few bystanders who had before this retreated to a safe distance on the right and left, it was hard to say who fired the shot. Commodore Garrison was seen to put his hand to his face and Turner put his to his side. On approaching, they found the former's face bleeding; while the latter's light summer clothes were on fire, on his side near the region of his vest pocket, which he was vainly endeavoring to extinguish. Just as they drew near, Garrison said, "Excuse me, Mr. Turner, but allow me to help you!" and he at once proceeded to assist him in putting out the fire.

BOTH MEN WOUNDED.

It seems that when the word "three" was given, Turner was the least trifle the quicker, and brought the revolver down with a vigorous jerk, intending to shoot Garrison through the head. But he was so close to him that the muzzle of the pistol struck the Commodore on the nose, just under the eye, inflicting something of a gash, the cap on the pistol failing to expolde. This quickness and unexpected blow in so sensitive a place somewhat confused Garrison, and probably disconcerted his aim and saved Turner's life, as the Derringer exploded, and grazing one of his ribs with a slight wound, set fire by means of its wad to his light linen clothing. A providential thing truly for both.

As soon as Turner's garments were extinguished, Garrison stepped back, and wiping the blood from his face with one hand, thrust the other into his pocket, took out, and extending it, said:

THE COMMODORE'S UNEQUALLED GALLANTRY.

"Mr. Turner, you are entitled to your shot. Here is a fresh cap; take it, sir, and proceed."

Turner gazed at him a moment in mute surprise, as if he doubted the evidence of his senses. Then throwing down his pistol and advancing a step he extended his hand and said:

"Commodore Garrison, this is all wrong; you are too good and brave a man for me to murder. Let us forget this affair and be friends again. Sir, if you require it, I will apologize to you."

All the nobler and better instincts of the Commodore's nature were at once aroused by these words.

RECONCILIATION.

Stretching out his hand he cordially grasped Mr. Turner's and exclaimed, with deep emotion, "Sir, I am rejoiced at the harmless termination of this affair; and more than that, I fully agree with you as to the folly of the whole thing—nay, the criminality of the matter; and I am determined that this shall be the last occasion in which I figure as a principal—no matter what the provocation may be. I accept your proffered peace and friendship in all earnestness, and assure you that they are reciprocated with more than usual interest. I am sorry for what has occurred. I am compelled to condemn my whole action in this matter. Reflection gives no excuse for it. Though the early and peculiar associations in which I was schooled, our present lawless surroundings, and the stormy passions to which we both yielded, may be something in palliation, yet they fall far short of justification."

Turner, shaking his hand with cordial warmth, replied, "Mr. Garrison, our sentiments are as wise and just as they are fearless and honorable; and from this day forth I approve of and adopt them. Let me beg of you that this day's transactions shall be buried in oblivion," whereupon they returned to the city. Subsequently they both removed to San Francisco. But from that day forth they were warm and devoted friends.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, February 12, 3 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON dull and nominal at 18¼.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 12; selling $1 14. Silver buying $1 06; selling $1 10.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 86a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 71a73; 8s 81a83. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 93a95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 89a91.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn scarce 87; in ear, 85. Wheat best quality $2 10; red wheat $1 90a2 00. Oats, seed, 70a72½; mixed oats 62a65. Rye 1 15a$1 20. Barley $1 10a1 15.

SEED.—We quote clover at $8 per bushel. Blue grass at $2 50.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 16a16½; double anchor and Ludlow 16½. Ties 8½a9.

FLOUR.—Fancy $11a11 75; extra family $10 75a11; family $9 75a10; superfine $7 50.

BACON.—Shoulders 7.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 6a6½; C. R. sides new meat 8; clear sides 8½c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12; cans and kegs 10½; tierces, 9½.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 8a10; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 12a15, retail 12a15. Hogs, dressed, 8; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $5 50 on foot; net $8.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 5; net 12½.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a5; net 8a10.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11½a13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box. Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20. Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 85. Starch 6½a10. Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 22a24. New Orleans syrup 72a80, Molasses—hhds 27; bbls. 32. Cheese, factory, 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7 00; No. 3, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50 No. 3, kits, $1 25

HAY.—We quote western timothy at $40. Tennessee $36a38.

FERTILIZERS.—Pendleton's $67 cash; $76 on time. Navassa $58 cash; $68 on time. Whann's Superphosphate, cash $54; on time, $60. Chappell's Champion Superphosphate $67 50, on time.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 25c; chickens 15a30; country butter 18a22a25; Tennessee butter 25a30

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 10½; light osnaburgs 15; heavy osnaburgs 17c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirting, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14a16.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10a10½; Arnold 10; Allsions 11½; Richmond 11½; Spragues 11½; Dunnells 11½.

IRON.—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c. Axes Collins' $14 00a15 00. Shovels, Ames', $15 00; Roland's $13 00; Stone's $13 50. Solid cast-steel R. R, 18. Coffee mills $3 75a10 00. Cast-steel 25c; springs 22; axles 10a11; sad iron 7; horse shoe nails 20a25; I. B. Hames, $8 00, Andirons $65a$1 50.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder $5 25; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; half kegs $4; quarter kegs $3 25. Patent shot, bag, $3; Buck $3 25.

LEATHER.—Calf-skins—domestic $39a44 per dozen; French $45a66. Harness leather 38a45c per pound; sole leather, hemlock, 29a33½; oak 50a70c; split 40c; kips, coutry, 50a60 per pound.

STEEL.—Solid cast steel railroad 18c; cast steel 22c.

HARDWARE.—Holloware, Savery's, 7c Belting 20 per cent. off list. Fairbanks' scales, list net. Manilla rope 25 c; Cotton 30c; Jute 15c; greenleaf 7½a7¾. Cotton cards $6 00 per dozen. Axle grease $21 00 per gross. Picks, common, 16½; steel 17½; mattocks 18½, axe helves $1 50a2 per dozen.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $5 75; 8d, $6 6d, $6 25; 4d, $6 50; 3d, $7 75; fine, $9 25 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Coconuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 75 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 25c per peck. Onions, none. Irish potatoes 50a60 per peck; $2 00 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens scarce, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound.

Notice of Dissolution.

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1873.

The firm of Peck, de Saulles & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. F. Peck retiring. The business will be continued by their successors, Louis, de Saulles & Harry Krouse, under the firm name of Louis, de Saulles & Co., by whom all occounts of the old firm will be settled.

W. F. PECK,
LOUIS DE SAULLES,
HARRY KROUSE.

feb9-d3t

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

AND

Druggists' Sundries.

ALSO,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.,

—ARE—

SPECIALTIES,

Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as

Good Terms, and Prices as Low,

as can be bought in New York or any other Market in the United States.

Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.

dec12—dtf

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON

MAY BE

CONSULTED

AT THE

American Hotel,

For a Few Days.

HE TREATS PILES, FISTULA, STRICTURES, Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Etc. Refers to his old patients of the city.

feb2—tf.

Dr. Wm. J. Johnson,

(LATE OF FORT GAINES, GA.)

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.

BESIDES a general practice, will treat chronic diseases AS A SPECIALTY. Viz: Scrofulous affections, Dropsies, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous diseases, Neuralgia, Venereal complaints, in their various stages and forms—primary, secondary and tertiary, etc., etc.

Office corner Broad and Marietta Streets, up stairs.

jan31—d1m

ICE! ICE! ICE!

Consumers, Take Notice!

THE ATLANTA ICE HOUSE has been removed to the "James' Bank Block," fronting Railroad. A constant supply of

PURE CRYSTAL LAKE ICE,

will be kept from now on. All orders from the country promptly filled.

Also, FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS and SHAD, on hand during the cold weather.

H. F. EMERY,
Atlanta Ice House.

Atlanta, February 6, 1873. feb7-d1w

JAMES LOCHREY,

Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind IN GEORGIA.

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL

CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND increased its facilities in every respect, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent delay in the delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

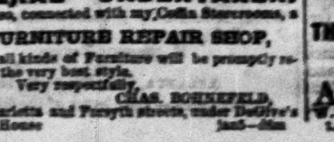
JAMES LOCHREY,
POST OFFICE BOX 540.

jan25—d3mo

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House jan3—d6m

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

☞ SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,
BROAD STREET, (by the Bridge,)
ATLANTA, GA.

jan21— [july4-d12mo]

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Manufactory No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 54 Whitehall street. [dec21-d3m] P. H. ENGELBERT.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

—VIA—

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND

AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,

—AND THE—

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is first-class

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Trains

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 5:05 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel,

and the second night enjoy the luxurious accommodations of the Steamers of that line.

Passengers going via Bay Line should leave Atlanta on Morning Trains. The Dalton route—all rail—has two nights rail travel, so has their Bay Line route, while we have only one.

THROUGH TICKETS to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to attractive Summer Resorts.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all desirable information, apply to the following named agents of the line:

A. F. BUTLER, Agent; M. J. O'CONNOR, Traveling Agent, Augusta; H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta; BEN MOCK, Southern Agent, Montgomery, Alabama. F. W. CLARK, A. G. P. A.

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

4—dtf

GOWER, JONES & CO.,

Cartersville, Georgia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND ONE, TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS.

CAN fill orders at short notice. A large quantity of well seasoned timber on hand. Mr. E. N. Gower—who has had forty years experience in the business—formerly of Greenville, South Carolina, and lately of Gainesville, Georgia, gives his personal attention to the business. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE

nov17—d3m

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience demonstrates that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three-fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the present low price to consumers.

Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. dec10—d til april 1st, 1873

Hammett House,

JONESBORO.............GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.

jan15—d3m

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarksville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to E. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,680 feet above the level of the sea. (Atlanta 1,050) For pure air, good water and good health, cannot be surpassed in upper Georgia.

feb2-d2m. ED. W. HOLLAND.

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.

july21—6mdaw

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. dec10-d&w3m

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

—AND—

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. Prospectus Free. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, New Orleans. sep30—july8—d&wly

DOORS,

SASHES,

BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS,

AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOCH & THORNE,

24 AND 26 CANAL STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

nov26-d1yr

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. jan7-deod6m

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

☞ Opposite Passenger Depot.

GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line to fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the public will be pleased to give their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

☞ We will keep always on hand stock for sale. Dealers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov6-d

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

FOR CONGRESS,

FROM THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS.

☞ The Atlanta correspondent of the Macon Telegraph says that Ben. Hill informed several gentlemen that Governor Smith had twice tendered him the appointment of Supreme Court Judge, which he declined.

☞ Mr. Stephens was booked, on Tuesday, to go to Augusta for a few days While waiting at the depot for the train, the gin-house of Mr. Henry Stephens, near his dwelling, was reported on fire, and the trip was put off. Mr. Henry Stephens' loss was one thousand two hundred dollars.

Ex-Gov. J. E. Brown and Major C. Wallace on the Bonds.

We give to-day the views of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown and Major Wallace, President of the Georgia Western Road on the bond question.

Ex-Governor Brown takes bold and exhaustive ground for the bond compromise. His letter covers ably that side of the subject.

Major Wallace gives in his experience that the bond complications have hurt the State credit.

We shall give other letters to-morrow.

The Press on the Bond Matter.

The press, as far as we have noticed, can be classed as follows:

1. Those in favor of a full investigation, believing the subject one to be decided upon an equitable basis, that will best promote the honor, interests, and prosperity of Georgia—Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Sun, Cuthbert Appeal, Early County News, Albany News.

2. Those directly in favor of a compromise of our bond troubles—Savannah Advertiser, Savannah Republican, Macon Telegraph, Columbus Enquirer, Brunswick Appeal, Catoosa Courier, Talbotton Standard, Griffin Star.

3. Those opposed to all investigation and compromise: Augusta Chronicle, Savannah News, LaGrange Reporter, Newnan Herald, Columbus Sun, Augusta Constitutionalist, Rome Commercial, Rome Courier, Rome Bulletin, Milledgeville Union, Athens Watchman, Thomasville Enterprise, Houston Home Journal.

4. The Atlanta Herald is on mixed ground. It is for paying the foreign bondholders of the bad bonds and against the others.

The Bonds.

The discussion of the Bond question still actively progresses.

The vehemence and vituperation that some of our contemporaries are throwing into their views are not calculated to settle the vexed question wisely. One formidable barrier at the outset to rational inquiry is a bullying endeavor by some to throw the glamour of corruption over even an investigation into the matter, and to ascribe the renewal of the bond agitation to wrong motive. This is a calumny upon the thoughtful, intelligent and incorruptible gentlemen who have seen in the pressure of public events, that cannot be ignored, inducement to consider the subject in the light of important public needs. The high character, tried patriotism and acknowledged ability of many of the gentlemen favoring investigation and compromise kills any possibility of corruption, and necessitates a respectful hearing of their side, alike in courtesy to them and to aid the public weal.

Those who are flippantly charging wrong in an inquiry prompted by the purest regard for the public welfare, are showing an ignorance as reckless as unwise.

The truth is, this bond agitation is the natural result of practical and honorable causes, that are steadily growing. Time is testing the bond action of the last General Assembly. And the present agitation is but the realization of the effects of that action. The crop is fruiting, and men pass judgment upon the harvest they have reaped. If hundreds of wise able honest men advocate a matter, in change of previous opinions, he is an audacious simpleton that will seek to dismiss such change from the arbitrament of a careful consideration.

None were more determined supporters of the report of the bond committee than this journal. We thought the honor of the State demanded, at all sacrifice, the settlement of the exact legal status of the Bullock bonds. That was settled. The punishment of all guilty participants in the gross frauds on the State, we urged and still urge.

But the matter assumes a new phase. When the legal status of the bonds is no longer in issue, when it is in allegation that honest capitalists have equitable claims upon the State, that a private citizen would recognize, and when pecuniary injury is asserted as resulting from our bond complications, we think a clear case is established to warrant a careful and thoughtful enquiry. In matters of principle we follow no man's lead. In matters of expediency, and especially those affecting the State, there are men whose views have the highest weight with us. And their approval of any measure would make us believe it had merits reqiring consideration at the hands of right-thinking men. Such a measure is the bond difficulty at this time. And we should be direlict, as public journalistst, if simply to escape the disagreeable necessity of opposing a popular prejudice, we failed to accord to a grave subject of public policy the research and reflection it merited.

We think the matter has been pretty well tested that a Georgia Democratic Legislature and press are proudly above all corrupting influence. And no better demonstration of that creditable fact can be given than that Colonel Snead, the agent of the bondholders, sought the best men of the State with the merits of his proposition. There may be purchasable material in the State, but such men as Governor Smith, ex-Governor Jenkins, General Toombs, and others like them, could hardly, by any malignity, be tortured into its catalogue. And a matter that strikes these men favorably, at least merits consideration.

We have alluded to the fact that this bond agitation is a natural effect of existing causes. The bond frauds were the work of the State's unfaithful agents, who violated their powers. The men who colluded with those unfaithful agents deserve loss. Men who on the State's faith innocently invested in the frauds of our bad agents will hold to the equities of their claims, and the State can no more with impunity ignore such genuine claims than private persons. We would preserve the State's honor as we would personal integrity. And the failure to recognize equitable obligations must damage the State's good name, and it is charged that the State's action on the bonds has injured and is injuring the credit of the Commonwealth. Governor Smith's experience in raising money for the State shows the fact. Four hundred thousand of last year's bonds issued to pay old debts now due are still unnegotiated after faithful endeavor. Large amounts must be raised this year in addition. Little wonder, then, that the Executive, averse to a grinding taxation of the people, should seek an exit from our pecuniary difficulties.

Private interests are affected and are moulding a growing sentiment for relief. A leading Georgia railroad corporation, whose stock has fallen thirty or forty per cent. in value, sent an agent to Europe to raise money on its securities. Capitalists refused to touch any Georgia securities. Hundreds of persons are interested in the success of that corporation. Two leading Georgia cities have recently attempted to get money in New York on their bonds, and utterly failed. Entire communities are thus included in the sweeping taint on Georgia paper. A leading broker estimates the shrinkage in railroad, municipal, and other Georgia securities, at ten millions of dollars. It is this depreciation that is raising up everywhere in the State friends of compromise. It is not corruption that is at the base of this bond agitation, but popular interest, steadily growing. False clamor, may, for a moment, stifle the movement, but the real needs of the people will demand attention. Hence we are for looking into the matter now, and seeing what there is in it that demands correction.

And in order to investigate and test the matter as advantageously as possible, let Colonel Nuttings' bill pass providing the rosiest sort of Georgia bonds with which to raise money.

But we do hold that Georgia owes it alike to her good name, and to her practical interests and to her creditors to investigate to the bottom the equities and necessities of her bond complications.

And it is the more necessary for her to do this because she occupies the extraordinary position of being a party in interest to the controversy, and at the same time the Judge. Liability to the bias of interest as a party should make her the more careful to be just as a Judge passing verdict on her own case.

This editorial belonged to yesterday's issue. The bond question is crowding our columns.

Major Campbell Wallace on the Bonds.

In reply to our request Major Campbell Wallace, President of the Georgia Western Railroad, called and gave in his views on the bond question, instead of replying by letter. His statement referred more especially to the Georgia Western Railroad and the prospects of using its first mortgage bonds. The subject of the value of the bonds of the Southern States, cities and railroads generally came up. Major Wallace says that in his prospective conditional arrangements for the use of the first mortgage bonds of the Georgia Western Railroad, the fact developed itself that in every instance the Northern and European capitalist considers favorably of railroad bonds without State indorsement, when based on reliable stock subscriptions, and at the same time almost positively declines to consider of State indorsed bonds. This great change comes from what is termed repudiation, whether it is real or not. Maj. Wallace has all the time (as one of the editors, who is a director, knows,) opposed asking for State indorsement, as he believed the bonds would be more valuable in the present condition of Southern State credit without such indorsement. In course of conversation, one fact was developed worthy of consideration. While Major Wallace was in Alabama, building the South and North Alabama Railroad, and while State of Alabama indorsed bonds were bringing 90 cents and upwards, the difficulties growing out of complications between Governor Lindsay and the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad occurred, Governor Lindsay refusing for a time to pay the interest on the indorsed bonds of the defaulting road. The result was an immediate decline in the value of the securities of the State from which they have never recovered. Soon after the troubles commenced in our own State with the Albany and Brunswick Railroad, interested parties in New York were contemplating a re-organization of the Company, on an honest and responsible basis. Russell Sage (of whom Maj. Wallace speaks in the highest terms) wrote to Maj. Wallace, at Montgomery, asking if he would take the Presidency under such an organization, which was declined in consequence of his connection with the Georgia Western, and the suggestion was made to Mr. Sage, that if his New York friends interested in the welfare of the Albany and Brunswick Railroad Company's bonds, would organize on an entirely new basis and propose to the State of Georgia a compliance with the law in the class and character of the road in its construction and equipment and surrender fill the bonds then improperly issued for that road. He had no doubt the State would accept such proposition and issue new bonds, without taint to the extent of the fifteen thousand dollars per mile. The Major says he made this suggestion, feeling that it were far better for Georgia to make the injudicious indorsement than to suffer the evils of appearance of repudiation, no matter how shamefully she may have been defrauded and swindled.

The City of Brunswick Appeals to the Legislature in behalf of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad.

To the General Assembly of Georgia:

As Mayor of the city of Brunswick, representing a community deeply interested in the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, I ask the privilege of presenting to you some of the reasons which seem fair to us why the bill for the completion of that road, now pending, should receive the sanction of both houses of the General Assembly, as well as that of the Governor of the State.

It is well known to the reading people of Georgia that this railroad has had more troubles to contend with than any other within the borders of the State.

The idea that State aid to the Brunswick & Albany Railroad originated with the Legislature of 1869, or was concocted by parties for their own selfish and private ends, *is not true*, as this enterprise was favorably considered before the war, and advocated by leading men and newspapers in the State, and aid to complete and carry it out was invoked at the hands of the Legislature.

The proposition before you has reference alone to the first indorsement of $15,000 a mile. With all other projects, for the payment of bonds, or otherwise, we have nothing to do.

As to the $15,000 a mile, it is clear, from the books and vouchers of the company, subject to inspection and verification, that a larger amount was actually expended on the road than was realized from such indorsement. For illustration: the whole amount indorsed is $3,300,000; the whole amount realized is on $2,000,000 at ninety cents—$1,800,000; and on $1,300,000 at seventy cents—$910,000. The aggregate of these proceeds, to-wit: $2,710,000, credited on the amount actually expended, to-wit: $3,218,000, shows an excess of expenditures over receipts of more than a half million of dollars. Or, to reduce the proposition to actual figures, $2,710,000 from $3,218,000 leaves a balance of $508,000. This exhibit of figures is inaccurate to the extent of the expenses incident to the negotiation of the bonds, and would show a still greater excess of expenditures over receipts, were such items taken into the account.

The proposition embraced in this bill is to complete the road at an expenditure of $2,000,000 more. This amount added to that already expended, to-wit: $3,218,000, will make $5,218,000; and to this add say $350,000 the amount, in round numbers, of indebtedness of the road, for which this bill provides, and we have a grand aggregate of $5,500,000 expended and to be expended in the completion and equipment of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad. The State indorsement, at ninety cents, on the $3,300,000—amount indorsed—would be $2,790,000, or an indorsement of about *one-half* of the actual cost of the road.

When Mr. Murphy, the chairman of foreign bondholders, visited our State, and offered for those whom he represented, to finish the road, with a full knowledge of the cost of such completion, we felt assured that this Legislature would make good the contract in the act of 1869. Since our whole people would be benefited by the completion of the road, both in the enhancement of the taxable property of the State and the protection of her credit, we did not doubt that this Legislature would meet such proposition in good faith, and carry out the act of 1869. Especially did we think there would be no hesitation of the General Assembly, since one of the essential features of the proposition is to defer the indorsement until after the proposers shall have discharged all the duties and obligations imposed by the act of 1869.

Should the Legislature refuse to reaffirm its purpose to indorse the bonds of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, upon a compliance with the terms of the original act, great injury would result to a large number of the people of the State who, upon the faith of such act, have made their homes in Brunswick and expended their money, as well as those who, upon the faith of the permanency of the road, have made expensive investments along its line and in its construction.

The completion of the Brunswick & Albany Road will prove a benefit to the whole State as well as to Brunswick, not only directly, as already stated, but indirectly, in view of the injury that a non-compliance by the Legislature with our proposition will do to all State aid enterprises.

Besides, disconnecting this proposition from all political considerations, I respectfully submit, is it not a good proposition in a business point of view, for the State, bringing, as it does, two millions of money in permanent investments within her borders, and largely increasing her tax resources?

The circumstances now surrounding us do not warrant a discussion, at this time, of the future of the 171 miles of road already completed and in running order, should the present session of the Legislature fail, by its action, to renew the confidence of those persons who, by an investment in the first mortgage bonds, have contributed to its construction. Suffice it to say, that but little, if any, hope could be entertained of the continued development of a large section of the State, capable of adding greatly to her internal prosperity and commercial importance; and that the expectation, long entertained, of a direct rail connection with the great West, by means of the Southern Pacific Railroad, would be indefinitely postponed.

I may be permitted, also, to represent that this road would be a good paying road, were it completed to its western terminus and thoroughly equipped, as evidenced by the fact that for the last twelve months, during which time it has been in the hands of a receiver, with an inadequate supply of motive power and rolling stock, its earnings have been largely in excess of expenditures, and have contributed to the extinction of the debts against the road.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say that the people of Brunswick are, in no wise, responsible for whatever of error or fraud may attach to the history of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad. They sought to take no advantage of the State, nor have they participated in the fruits of such. Further, I beg leave to say, and in so doing I but reflect the sentiments of those whom I represent, that did not the proposition now submitted to you, seem to us perfectly equitable and just, we would scorn to ask its favorable consideration at your hands. As Georgians, by birth or adoption, we are proud of our noble old commonwealth, and jealous of her honor, and we only ask that in dealing with the weighty questions we have submitted to you, you do not permit your efforts to punish the guilty, to involve the innocent in irretrievable ruin.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. Harris,
Mayor City of Brunswick.

GEORGIA BONDS.

Views of Leading Georgians on the Question.

Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown Advises a Compromise.

Thirty-Five Members Request His Views.

Atlanta, February 12, 1873.

Messrs. I. W. Avery and E. Y. Clarke, Editors Constitution:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, asking my views on the bond question, our financial policy, etc.; and I herewith inclose to you the correspondence between a number of Senators and Representatives and myself, which will put you in possession of my views on these questions.

Thanking you for your courteous letter, I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully and truly, yours,
Joseph E. Brown.

Atlanta, February 6, 1873.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown:

Dear Sir—The undersigned, Representatives and Senators of the General Assembly now in session, recognize the existence and necessity of the solution of several grave questions, which involve the State's immediate and highest interests. Laying aside past political differences, we recognize the distinguished ability with which for many years you directed the financial interest of the State, and testify our appreciation of the same by now respectfully asking your views and opinions as to the best solution consistent with the rights and interests of the State and her people, on the following questions:

First—Recognizing the legitimate indebtedness of the State as being about eight and a half millions of dollars—How is this indebtedness to be met, and the public credit maintained, and at the same time, heavy direct taxation on the people avoided?

Second—In the matter of the several unfinished railways and of stock therein—now depreciated—in which the State has an interest as stockholders or indorser, what use or disposition can be made of said interests?

Will you suggest a solution of the difficulties arising out of the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railway, and other enterprises standing on the same footing?

How are our people to be protected from unjust claims; our credit to be maintained; the influx of capital and labor to be encouraged; our industries to be stimulated; our financial redemption to be accomplished?

We are aware of the pressing engagements requiring your time and attention, but the General Assembly must soon pass upon these questions, and we, therefore, most earnestly invoke a reply, at your earliest convenience.

We are, sir, your friends and fellow-citizens,

J. B. Jones,	Joseph A. Blance,
Reuben Jones,	R. D. Yow,
James J. Turnbull,	James H. Grant,
A. D. Candler,	R. A. Eakes,
A. Merritt,	A. S. Turner,
L. C. Hutchinson,	W. P. Matthews,
Wm. A. Harris,	R. C. Black.
W. H. McAfee,	L. C. Hoyt,
W. H. Hoggard,	Wm. Kaigler,
T. J. Dunn,	H. M. Kaigler,
S. J. Flynt,	B. T. Wofford,
Jackson Rogers,	R. M. Young,
B. F. Brimberly,	M. Van Estes,
H. W. Mattox,	H. W. Cannon,
J. S. Cone,	W. W. Mathews,
W. M. Blanton,	James Stapleton,
P. R. Talliaferro,	Joseph A. Shewmake,
	B. Stewart Taylor.

Atlanta, Ga., February 12, 1873.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 6th instant is received. As I fill no official position under either the State or federal governments, and am attempting to discharge no duties as a private citizen, sparing, justly with others, my part of the public burdens, I have not sought to intrude my opinions upon the public as to the best means to be used in promoting the public good, but have preferred to leave these matters in the hands of those who are selected by the people as their agents to manage their affairs.

But as the people of Georgia have repeatedly honored me with their confidence, and for many years placed in my hands the control of their financial interests, as their Chief Executive officer, I do not feel at liberty to withhold my opinions from so large and respectable a number of their Representatives, when my opinions are asked for without a licitation on my part.

The financial embarrassments of the people of the South, growing out of our late unfortunate war and its attendant demoralization, have been very great. These bear heavily upon the people of Georgia, but much more heavily upon the people of some of our sister Southern States.

You say you recognize the legitimate indebtedness of the State to be about $8,500,000, and you ask how this indebtedness is to be met, and the public credit maintained, and, at the same time, have heavy taxation on the people avoided.

Taking the vast resources of the State of Georgia, the development of which is only in its infancy, and eight or ten millions of dollars is not a very oppressive indebtedness, if our legislation for the future is wise, and our public credit maintained at a high standard.

The first suggestion I would make is, that we must maintain the faith of the State inviolate, and promptly meet every legal or equitable obligation, which justly rests upon her. To enable us to do this, it is of the first importance that each and every branch of the government should practice a rigid economy, and see to it that not a dollar of the public money is expended upon any unnecessary or improper object.

Our vast resources can never be developed unless we maintain our credit at a very high point in the market, as there are few instances of record where a State has made large and valuable internal improvements, or large material development, without incurring some indebtedness. This may well be done upon proper objects, if she can use her credit in the market at par, but if she pay a very heavy per cent. for the use of money, she cannot afford to use her credit for the development of her resources, it matters little how valuable, as a debt contracted at a heavy discount, upon her credit, and bearing a heavy rate of interest, must in the end, load posterity with a grievous burden. But the question recurs, how shall we keep our credit at this point? My answer is, pay promptly every obligation of the State which is legal or equitable; in other words, pay every obligation that one citizen would be bound to pay to another, under similar circumstances, and, if we dispute the liability of the State for an obligation which she may claim to be invalid, we are in honor bound, if a claimant desires it, to permit him to have the question of her liability adjudicated in our own courts, or to give him all the benefit of the doubts, as to the validity of the claim. The right to appeal to the courts is one that every creditor of every county, city, corporation or private person in the United States has. Indeed, it is a right that the constitution guarantees to every one, except in the case of a State. But on account of the dignity, and, as the framers of the constitution understood it, the sovereignty of a State, it was supposed that she would always be ready to do justice to her creditors, to the fullest extent and, there, was, therefore, by an amendment, a provision inserted in the Constitution of the United States to the effect that no State shall be sued without her consent. This was not intended to shield the State against the payment of any obligation for which she may be liable in a court of justice, but only an assumption that she would meet and pay all such obligations, where her liability was even doubtful. It was, therefore, provided that her dignity should not be offended by dragging her into a court to litigate her rights.

I have made these remarks with reference to the action of the late General Assembly, in declaring invalid certain bonds which are claimed to be obligatory upon the State, while they refused to permit the question of their validity to be tested in her own courts. And, in this connection, I wish to state distinctly, that I do not own a bond of the State of Georgia, or any other State on earth, nor have I any relative or intimate personal friend who owns a Georgia bond, within my knowledge.

And I will further remark that, in my opinion, part of the bonds issued by the late administration of the State Government were invalid when issued, and were not obligatory upon the people of this State, and I believe no court would hold the State liable for them. There are other bonds, however, which have been declared invalid, whose validity, to say the least of it, is *prima facie*. Take, for instance, the bonds indorsed by the State of Georgia upon the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, to which you invite my attention, and I have never been able to see upon what pretext part of them were declared invalid, where they are indorsed in conformity with the substantial requirements of the Constitution and laws of the State; as a portion of the road was built in accordance with the requirements of the law, and the indorsement made as pledged by the State, in compromise of a claim for damages due the Company, which the Legislature, after investigating the facts, solemnly recognized. Where these bonds were issued in advance of the building of the road, as I understand was true as to a large amount, it is equally clear that the State is, unless they are in the hands of *bona fide* purchasers for value, without notice, under no obligation to pay them. But it may be said that eminent legal minds in the State have come to the conclusion that she was bound for no portion of these bonds. As others have come to different conclusions, I submit whether, if it were between individuals, the alternative would not be to submit the question to the courts and let them say whether the obligation exists. And if it were a question between two individuals, and the one had the power to reject this mode of adjustment, offered by the other, it would be considered as the evidence that he had not confidence in the justice and equity of his cause, when he refused to submit it to the courts; and that he expected the adjudication to be against him. And I am unable to see why the civilized world would not form the same conclusion in reference to the conduct of the State, where she puts herself upon her dignity, and declares that she is not liable, and refuses to risk the decision of her own courts on her liability. The State will be driven to abandon this position, and to permit a case to be made by her creditors to test the validity of these bonds in the courts of the country; or she must pay each bond, the validity of which is doubtful, or she must stand dishonored in the estimation of all good men, and her credit must sink to a ruinous depth.

Though some of these bonds were not issued in strict conformity to law in *every* particular, the State is still liable; as the highest judicial tribunal in the United States has decided that the party issuing them, where they have been placed in circulation, signed by its authorized agents, and sealed with its seal, is liable.

I refer to the case of Mercer county vs. Hackett—1st Wallace Reports, page 83. The statement of the case is as follows:

"By Act of Assembly, passed in 1852, the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorized the Commissioners of Mercer county, in that State, to subscribe to the stock of the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, which road, if built, would pass through their county, and benefit it. The Act, however, contained this proviso.

"'Provided, That the subscription shall be made subject to the following restrictions, limitations and conditions, and in no other manner or way whatever, to-wit: All such subscriptions shall be made by the County Commissioners, and shall be made by them after, and not before, the amount of such subscription shall have been designated, advised, and recommended, by a grand jury of said county, and such bonds shall, in no case, or under any pretense, be sold, assigned or transferred by the said Railroad Company, at less than the par value thereof; and provided further, That the acceptance of this act, by the said Company, shall be deemed also an acceptance of the provisions of the act, passed the 11th day of March, 1851, entitled an act fixing the gauges of the railroads in the county of Erie."

"Bonds to the extent of several thousands of dollars were issued; the instruments were elegantly engraved with such external indications as were calculated to arrest the eye, and through it, to inspire confidence. They were signed by the Commissioners of Mercer county, attested by their clerk, and authenticated by the county seal conspicuously put. At the head of the bonds it was announced that they were issued for stock in the Pittsburg & Erie Railroad Company, and were payable in 20 years from their date, in the city of New York. In the face of the bonds is this expression: 'for which payments of principal and interest, well and truly to be made, the faith, credit and property of said county of Mercer are hereby solemnly pledged, under the authority of an act of assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "A supplement to the Act incorporating the Pittsburg & Erie Railroad Company," which said Act was approved the 31st day of April, 1848, and which supplement became a law on the 4th day of May 1852.

A number of the bonds having got bona fide and for value paid, into the possession of one Hackett, a citizen of New Hampshire, and the coupons—themselves, also, payable to bearer—being due and unpaid, he sued the county of Mercer upon them, in the Circuit Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania. The bonds and coupons were put in evidence, and the county offered to prove: First, that no such recommendation as was required by the act was made by the Grand Jury. Second, That while, by the provisions of the act, the Railroad Company was required to accept the act fixing the gauges of the Railroads in Erie county, before it should be entitled to the benefits of said act, authorizing the counties to subscribe to the capital stock of said Company, The Company had, by a resolution of the Stockholders, refused to accept those provisions, and had declared it to be inexpedient to accept subscriptions made by counties. Third, That the bonds issued were paid out by the railroad company, to contractors at about sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; all this, for the purpose of showing that the bonds were procured from the county of Mercer by misrepresentation and fraud, and were not binding upon her; and after being thus obtained were disposed of at less than their par value *in violation of the provisions of the Act authorizing the county to subscribe and issue bonds*; and, also, for the purpose of showing want and failure of consideration. The Court below refused to allow this evidence to go to the jury, and the suit having gone against the county, the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for review. And that court affirmed the judgment of the court below, and held the county liable; holding that the proof of the facts proposed to be established by the county was no defense. In the syllabus, the Court says:

"1. Where a county issues its bonds payable to bearer, and solemnly pledges the faith, credit and property of the county, under the authority of an Act of Assembly, referred to on the face of the bonds, by date, for their payment, and those bonds pass *bona fide* into the hands of holders for value, the county is bound to pay them. It is no defense to the claim of such a holder, that the Act of Assembly referred to on the face of the bonds authorized the county to issue the bonds only subject to certain 'restrictions, limitations and conditions," which have not been formally complied with, nor that the bonds were sold at less than par, when the Act authorizing their issue and referred to by date, on the face of the instrument, declared that they should in no case, nor under any pretense, be sold.

"2. Corporation bonds, payable to bearer, have, in this day, the qualities of negotiable instruments. The corporate seal upon them does not change the case."

The unanimous opinion of the Court was delivered by that pure and incorruptible Judge, Mr. Justice Greer. He says:

"The bonds declared on their face that the faith, credit and property of the county is solemnly pledged, under authority of certain acts of Assembly, and that in pursuance of said acts, the bonds were signed by the Commissioners of the county. They are, on their face, complete and perfect; exhibiting no defect in form or substance, and the evidence offered is to show that the recitals on the bonds are not true; not that no law exists to authorize their issue, but that the bonds were not made in pursuance of the acts of Assembly authorizing them.

"We have decided, in the case of The Commissioners of Knox county vs. Aspinwall, 21 Howard, 545, that where the bonds, on their face, import compliance with the law, under which they are issued, the purchaser is not bound to look further. The decision of the Board of Commissioners may not be conclusive in a direct proceeding to inquire into the facts before the rights and interests of other parties had attached, but after the authority has been executed, the stock subscribed and the bonds issued, and in the hands of innocent holders, it would be too late, even in a direct proceeding, to call it in question."

Again, on page 94, he says:

"Can evidence of fraud practiced by the Railroad Company, to whom these bonds were delivered, and by whom they were paid to bona fide holders for value, or the fact that they were negotiated at less than their par value, be received to defeat the recovery of the plaintiff below?

"This species of bonds is a modern invention, intended to pass by manual delivery and to have the qualities of negotiable paper, and their value depends mainly upon this character. Being issued by States and corporations they are necessarily under seal, but there is nothing immoral or contrary to good policy in making them negotiable, if the necessities of commerce require that they should be so. A mere technical dogma of courts, or the common law, cannot prohibit the commercial world from inventing or using any species of security, not known in the last century. Usage of trade and commerce are acknowledged by the courts as part of the common law, although they may have been unknown to Bracton, or Blackstone. And this malleability to suit the necessities and uses of the mercantile and commercial world is one of the most valuable characteristics of the common law. When a corporation covenants to pay to bearer, and gives a bond with negotiable qualities, and, by this means, obtains funds for the accomplishment of the useful enterprises of the day, it cannot be allowed to evade the payment by parading some obsolete judicial decision, that a bond, for some technical reason, cannot be made payable to the bearer."

Again, on page 96, the learned Judge says:

"Although we doubt not the facts stated, as to the atrocious frauds which have been practiced on some of the counties, in issuing and obtaining these bonds, we cannot agree to overrule our own decisions, and change the law to suit hard cases. The epidemic insanity of the people, the folly of county officers, the knavery of railroad 'speculators,' are pleas which might have just weight in an application to restrain the issue or the negotiation of these bonds, but cannot prevail to authorize their *repudiation*, after they have been negotiated, and have come into the possession of *bona fide* holders.

"In the case of Wooda vs. Lawrence county, as a corollary from the principles stated, we have decided that, in a suit brought on the coupons of these bonds, by a *bona fide* holder, his right to recover is not affected by the fact that a railroad company sold the bonds at a discount, contrary to the provisions of their charter, which forbids their sale at less than their par value.

"As the evidence offered and overruled by the court should not have established a defense to the case made by the plaintiff below, the court did not err in refusing to receive it.

"Judgment affirmed with costs."

Here the doctrine is distinctly laid down, as the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, that where an act of the Legislature authorizes an issue of bonds, and they have been issued and passed into the hands of a bona fide holder for value, and are on their face complete and perfect, exhibiting no defect in form or substance, evidence cannot be received to show that these recitals are untrue, and that the bonds were not in pursuance of the acts of Assembly authorizing them. In other words, if there was an act authorizing the issue, and the bonds recite that the act had been complied with, evidence will not be received to show that the recital is untrue; but the recital will be held in favor of the bona fine purchaser for value, to be binding and conclusive against the party issuing the bonds.

This is a case precisely in point, the only difference being that the county of Mercer, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the one case, issued bonds to aid a railroad enterprise, while, in the other, the State of Georgia issued bonds to aid a similar enterprise. In each case, there was an act of the Legislature authorizing the issue, on compliance with certain terms prescribed in the act, and in each case the bonds recite a compliance with the act, and are upon their face complete and perfect in every particular, signed by the proper agent of the party issuing them, and sealed with its seal. The very defense set up by the State of Georgia, in this case; to-wit: That all the requirements of the law authorizing the issue of the bonds were not complied with, is the exact defense set up by Mercer county, and is distinctly overruled by the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This principal is laid down still more strongly, if possible, in the case of Edgar Thompson, of Pennsylvania, vs. Lee county, Iowa—in case of Railroad bonds issued by that county. In this case it is decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, 2 Wallace Reports, 337, that—

"Bonds, with coupons, payable to bearer, are negotiable securities, and pass by delivery, and in fact have all the *qualities* and *incidents* of commercial paper. And that: If coupons to bonds are drawn so that they can be separated from the bonds, and, like the bonds are negotiable; the owner of them can sue on the coupons without producing the bonds to which they were attached, or without being interested in them."

And in Galveston Railroad vs. Cowdery, 11 Wallace, 477, the Supreme Court says that the company issuing such bonds is estopped by the action of its directors, taken in another territory, when that action is the basis of negotiations by which third parties have *bona fide* parted with their money, and the company has received the benefits of the transactions.

A contrary doctrine, says the court, would authorize a company to take advantage of its own wrong, and would seriously impair the negotiability and value of such securities. The court adds: must a person purchasing railroad bonds in Wall street or Walnut street first send to Illinois, California or Texas, to see whether the meeting of directors, which authorized the mortgage given to secure the bonds, was held in the proper place? Whoever may, under supposable circumstances, raise an objection of this kind, it ought not to lie in the mouth of the company to raise it.

These late decis ons of the highest judicial tribunal in this country, fully establish the principle that a State, county, or company which puts its bonds on the market, payable to bearer with coupons attached, is bound to redeem them in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser, just as a person is bound to pay a commercial paper which falls into the hands of a *bona fide* holder. It follows, therefore, that the State is bound to pay every one of these bonds and coupons which is in the hands of a *bona fide* holder for value, no matter whether she received value for them or not. There is no escape from the position, but the one already reported to by the State, which is to refuse to permit the law making her liable, to be administered in the courts of justice.

And I will here remark that it is no reply for her to say that they are not in the hands of *bona fide* holders for value. That is the very question to be adjudicated, and neither party has a right to assume the case till a hearing. The holders allege that they did receive them *bona fide* and pay value for them. The State denies this. How is the question to be determined? Every judge and every lawyer would respond, at once, "In the usual way—by a court and jury." Those who deny the creditors this right, and still refuse to pay the bonds, or accept a just compromise, cannot escape the stigma of willful repudiation. They refuse to permit the justice of the claimant's demand to be inquired into, and still refuse to pay it. In other words, they will not allow it to be adjudicated, because they are satisfied the jecision in court would be against them. No State can expect to maintain her credit while she occupies so dishonorable a position.

I understand that the whole amount of bonds declared invalid by the action of the last General Assembly is about $8,000,000. Many of these bonds have in fact gone into the hands of *bona fide* holders, who bought them and paid their money for them in good faith. It cannot be denied that a large amount of them is to-day held in Germany, by persons who bought them there, upon the high character and faith of the State of Georgia which had always heretofore been maintained in the markets of the world.

I presume every reasonable man would admit the absurdity of requiring the German purchaser, when the bonds offered in the market appeared complete and perfect upon their face, reciting that they were issued under the authority of an act of the Legislature of Georgia, and were signed by her Governor and Secretary of State, and sealed with her great seal, to come to Georgia and enter into an investigation of the question whether all the requirements of the law had been fully complied with, before making the purchase. Will it be insisted that the farmer in Germany, having a thousand dollars to invest in a Georgia bond, should come and measure the road, and see whether the different sections had been completed according to the requirements of the statute? Such a position is too absurd to be entertained for a moment, and an advocate of it is at the same time the advocate of a doctrine which destroys the negotiability of all foreign bonds in all foreign markets.

Let another view of the case, it is no reply to say that the Constitution and laws in reference to the State aid to railroads have not been fully complied with, as a large batch of these bonds, if I am correctly informed, are plain State bonds, issued as other State bonds are, without any reference to any railroad company, signed by the proper agents of the State, and sealed with the great seal. Though these bonds may in fact have been issued in aid of a railroad company, there was nothing on the face of them to put the purchaser on notice of the fact, and he had a right, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, to suppose they were properly issued, when he found the names of the proper agents signed to them, and the great seal attached. Again, it is no reply to this view of the case to say that the newspapers of the State, or some of them, had denied the validity of these bonds, as many of her newspapers are unseen, even in the New York market, much less on the continent of Europe, where many of these bonds were negotiated.

It is a very well established rule of law, which is fully affirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court referred to, that a person who puts his negotiable note or obligation in circulation, and thereby permits it to fall into the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser for value, without notice of its invalidity, is bound to pay it though it may be wholly without consideration. And upon what principle can a State claim exemption from this rule? Certainly not upon any legal principle known in the administration of justice.

We are now informed that the new bonds issued by the State of Georgia are thrown out by the bankers and brokers, in the money centers; and however much the attempt may be made to disguise it, it is a fact known to the world that they are not negotiable at any reasonable rate of discount, and that the State has been wholly unable, for the last year, to meet obligations which she recognizes and acknowledges to be legally and equitably binding upon her, because she has been unable to negotiate her bonds, authorized by the last General Assembly, in the market to raise money for that purpose. And here I would ask, upon what ground do we predicate the hope of better success in the sale of a new lot to be authorized by this General Assembly? A hue and cry may be raised against the bankers and brokers who depreciate her credit in this way, but that does not change the situation, nor relieve the State in her present embarrassment. It is the policy of the leading bankers and brokers of the world to discourage and discountenance every thing that savors of repudiation on the part of any State or government, and whether we may complain of it or not, they will continue to do so, and the effect is that our credit is prostrate, and must remain so while this State of things lasts, just as the credit of Mississippi has been prostrate for the last quarter of a century in the market, and must remain so while the stain of repudiation rests upon her skirts, and while she refuses as we do, to permit her courts to adjudicate the rights of her creditors.

You are informed, gentlemen, by the message of his Excellency, the Governor, that it is necessary for him to raise, within the present year, over $2,500,000, to meet the current expenses and the just indebtedness of the State, about the legality of which there is no sort of question. And I may remark, this does not meet the whole case. The last Legislature authorized the Governor to issue seven per cent. bonds to be exchanged for the six per cent. bonds then falling due, and I am informed that after all exertions possible, he has not been able to make the exchange to more than about one-third of the amount due. And there are now due and unpaid over $400,000 of the old six per cent. bonds that the holders will not exchange for the new seven per cents. It may be asked, why? For two good reasons.

First—The bonds are due and the holders are entitled to cash, in place of new bonds.

Second—The old bonds still have a market value and can be sold for something; while the new issues of Georgia bonds have no market value on the stock board, and are not available in the market. Consequently, we have to add over $400,000 to the amount mentioned by his Excellency, the Governor, that is now due and must be met the present year; making in round numbers $3,000,000 which you must make provision to raise for the fiscal year, or the State must occupy the position of a bankrupt, and her just creditors must suffer.

Now I know of but two ways of doing this. One is to accept the reasonable compromise offered by the bondholders, and adjust our matters to the satisfaction of the commercial world, by which I understand we will be able to take up about $3,000,000 of outstanding bonds, by giving about $1,500,000 of bonds in return. The one and a half millions will reach the case of a portion of the bonds, where the strongest claims rest upon the State; and the others, where the probability is that the courts would adjudicate the question against the bond

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

The great rush for Saratoga trunks, ottomans, shoulder scarfs and ladies kid gloves, continues at Rechsheimer Bros', celebrated New York store, No. 39 Whitehall street. feb9-d1w

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—L. Nathans & Co., auction and commission merchants, on Alabama street, have a big sale to-morrow.

See administrator's sale—G. L. Johnson, administrator.

Atlanta Cadets, see notice.

Dr. Cleveland, magnetic physician, will remain in Atlanta a few weeks.

ANOTHER TRACK has been laid on the south side, around the passenger depot.

LETTER BOXES.—It is rumored that letter boxes are to be put up in the Whitehall street cars.

A NEW lot of Valentines will be opened to-day at Phillips & Crew's.

THE pressure on our columns this morning crowds out a variety of interesting local matter.

BREAK DOWNS.—Several wagons broke down in the mud in different parts of the city yesterday.

WALLACE & FOWLER sell a fine business lot on Broad street this morning, at 11 o'clock, for C. W. Dill, trustee.

A LARGE number of mules, beef-cattle and hogs arrived in the city yesterday. Trade in mules and horses continues lively.

PERSONAL.—Captain Williams, the genial and efficient agent of the Express Company at Athens, was in the city yesterday.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW has been repeatedly immortalized by poets. Why does not some one distinguish himself by writing of street slush?

ATTENTION CADETS.—Do not fail to be at the Reading Room of the Kimball House this evening. Remember your company is to be armed. Do not fail to be present.

GLAD TO LEARN—That Chief Marshal John Thomas, who has been confined by afflictions for several days, has pretty much recovered, and is again ready to transact all official business.

DOING WELL.—We are pleased to learn that young Mr. Callahan, who lost his foot by an accident on the railroad track, a few days since, continues to get on well—in fact, his condition is satisfactory to his physician.

A MISTAKE.—The rumor in the city yesterday afternoon that Resaca bridge had again washed away is a mistake. The river was very high yesterday morning, but the bridge is secure. Should nothing prevent, the regular trains will pass over to-day.

HEAVY RAIN.—It rained for several hours in the city on Tuesday night, and a part of the time very heavily. The streets and sewers were pretty thoroughly washed, and we hear of a good many flooded cellars and leaky roofs.

THE WEATHER.—What can we say of the weather yesterday? It was as capricious as a belle of sixteen—as shifting as the picture of a panorama, and as varied as the glass of a kaleidoscope. It was thunder and rain, sunshine and clouds—not exactly a day to describe.

LONG TIME AGO, somebody who wrote poetry, said "a thing of beauty is a joy in the house forever," or something like it. A colored woman, in the neighborhood beyond the jail, comes forward, Sunday night, and presents her husband with twins.

GLAD.—An economical young gentleman of this city, rejoices that the weather is moderating. He says that he has felt badly, sitting late of evenings, burning the coal of his sweetheart's father, when coal famines have been feared, and while the papers have been discussing coal monopolies.

NEARLY AN ITEM.—A gentleman from the country drove up to the Air Line Depot yesterday, in a buggy, and his horse becoming frightened at some passing cars, broke loose from the buggy, at the start, so that no great damage was done, thereby failing to furnish material for a good item.

SMASH-UP—A country horse, highly amused and considerably excited by city ways and customs, undertook to dash off yesterday at the corner of Whitehall and Marietta streets, and ran his little wagon into a buggy driven by Dr. Tabor. The only damage happened to the wagon, as one shaft was broken.

FATHER RYAN.—We are gratified to state to the large circle of friends and admirers of this distinguished gentleman, in our city, that he has sufficiently recovered from the sickness which confined him to bed, in Milan, Italy, as to be about again. May a long life be granted to the poet Priest, and with renewed health may he visit our city, at no very distant day!

THEATRICAL AND SHOW ITEMS.—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels are in Savannah.

Katie Putnam Troupe in Montgomery.

Professor DeHonne, the one-legged tight rope performer, is in Savannah.

The Berger Family of Swiss Bell Ringers will visit Savannah on the 21st instant.

John E. Owens will visit Columbus, February 26th.

Janauschek is in Selma.

MR. F. E. COYLE, agent of the Great Industries of the United States, is in the city. This valuable work is a historical summary of the origin, growth and perfection of our industries, together with personal sketches of the master spirits of these industries, by some of our best writers—volume of 1,300 pages, with electrotype plates—some five hundred engravings. An excellent book. The agent will call upon our citizens in the interest of the work.

FULTON COUNTY JAIL.—A visit to the jail yesterday more thoroughly convinced the writer that John Wise, as jailor, was the right man in the right place. The prison looks clean and neat, and everything moves along smoothly. At this time there are about forty or forty-one inmates. Yesterday morning Mr. Wise received six United States prisoners, their offense, illicit distilling. There are a few cases of measels in the prison, all doing well.

Mr. Wise has acted sensibly and had a number of shade trees set out, and the yard around the jail all nicely graded. A picket fence will be put up around the jail, grass plots made, and in a few weeks the appearance of everything around the jail will be considerably improved.

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT makes his first appearance in our city, at DeGive's, to-night, in his impersonation of Hamlet.

We have been asked who is Barrett? At present we only say that he stands among the foremost of American actors, and that his sole rival in tragic and emotional delineations is Edwin Booth; in fact, Mr. Barrett has coped with Booth in the theatre of the latter, and did not come off second; in fact, the New York press awarded him at least equal honors with their favorite star, in the exacting characters of Iago and Othello, in which they alternated. No one doubts or disputes his being one of the stars of the first magnitude on the American stage. Mr. Barrett has gathered around him an excellent Company, composed of some of the most talented Artistes from New Orleans.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to pay John Maier $800, amount due him on the picture of Howell Cobb. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the University Bank of Athens; yeas 30, nays 1. Bill passed.

A bill to allow Judges of the Superior Court to draw panels of grand jurors consisting of 36 or 48. Amended by confining the provisions of the bill to the county of Muscogee. Passed.

A bill to authorize the Ordinary of Chatham county to have the bridge over Skiddaway River widened. Passed.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Planters' Loan and Savings Bank. Passed.

A bill to amend section 2259 of the Code. Lost.

A bill to provide for the payment of certain insolvent criminal costs in the Augusta and Brunswick Circuits. Mr. Nicholls moved to strike out the Brunswick Circuit, stating as a reason, that, although his nephew was Solicitor General in the Circuit and would reap the benefit, he believed the bill wrong in principle, and therefore opposed it. Agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

A bill to repeal an act to increase the pay of jurors in about a score or more of counties. So far as relates to Stewart county, the Committee reported favorable, which was agreed to. Mr. Simmons moved an indefinite postponement—withdrawn, and the bill was passed.

A bill to reduce the bonds of sheriffs of Gilmer, Fannin, and Pickens. Amended by inserting Putnam. Agreed to and the bill passed.

A bill to create a County Court for the county of Lincoln. Passed.

A bill to amend the 6th section of an act to incorporate the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad. The committee reported favorably. The report was disagreed to and the bill was lost.

A bill to incorporate the Arkwright Manufacturing Company. The committee reported favorably and the bill passed.

A bill to protect agricultural products from tax by municipal corporations. Committee reported favorably and the bill passed.

A bill to repeal the act to create a Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, for the county of Richmond. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Gordon County Industrial and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

A bill to amend the garnishment laws of this State. Committee reported adverse. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

A bill to change Section 1918 of the Code. Committee reported an amendment which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

A bill to incorporate the Manufacturers' Bank of Augusta. Committee reported favorably and the bill passed.

A bill to incorporate the Enterprise Manufacturing Company. Passed.

A bill to amend an act requiring ex-officio Justices of the Peace to keep a docket and exhibit the same to grand jurors of their respective counties. Passed.

A bill to change the time of holding the Superior Court of Taliaferro county. Postponed indefinitely.

A bill to regulate the special presentments of grand juries. Passed

A bill to allow R. L. White to peddle without license in the counties of Lumpkin, Dawson and White. Passed.

A bill to authorize the Ordinary of Glascock county to levy a tax to build a wooden jail. Passed.

A bill to alter and amend 4393 of the Code. (In reference to cruelty to animals.)

Motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

Amendment by the Judiciary Committee was adopted.

After various amendments, the bill was passed.

Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House met at 2:30 P. M.

The House took up and concurred in the Senate amendments to the following House bills:

To create a County Court in Putnam county.

To create a board of commissioners for the counties of Terrell and Gilmer.

To amend the act to create a County Court in each county and for other purposes.

To create a board of commissioners for Webster county.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To change the line between the counties of Franklin and Hart. Lost.

For the relief of S. A. Darnell. Lost.

For the relief of the R. B Hackney. Lost.

To incorporate Ellijay. Lost.

To amend section 4492 of the Code. Tabled.

To amend the charter of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company. Increases the capital to $30,000,000. Passed.

To create a County Court in Floyd county. Passed.

To authorize the city of Rome to issue bonds. Passed.

To amend section 3825 of the Code. Lost.

To incorporate the Vanns Valley, Coosa and Chattooga Railroad Company.

Mr. Towers moved to recommit the bill. Lost by yeas 41, nays 43. The Speaker voted nay, making a tie. Passed

SALE OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Williams, of Dooly, moved to take up the bill to provide for the sale of the Capitol building at Atlanta. Lost.

Yeas 40, nays 43; three fourths not voting in favor of it.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the bill to regulate the charges for transportation of freight on railroads was taken up. Mr. Mills moved to make it the special order for Saturday. Lost.

Mr. Foster opposed the bill on principle. It was unjust to the Railroads, and opened the flood-gates of litigation. The substitute for the original bill offered by Mr. Hudson is reported to have been drawn by General Robert Toombs. It prohibits the charging of more per mile on local freight than through freight.

Mr. Smith of Bryan, moved to table the bill for the balance of the session. Lost.

Mr. Anderson favored the bill.

The bill passed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING RESUMED.

To define the mode of settlement of suits in Justices Courts which do not amount to felony. Lost.

To provide for the payment of certain printing claims. Lost.

To change the law of descent. Lost.

To amend the act to create a Board of Commissioners for Dougherty county. Passed.

To amend the charter of Lithonia. Passed.

To straighten the line between the counties of Worth and Colquitt. Lost.

To relieve Hinton P. Wright of certain disabilities under the Code. Passed.

To create the office of State Geologist. Passed.

To create a new county out of the county of Clarke, to be called Oconee.

Mr. Jackson urged with earnestness the passage of the bill.

Mr. Glisson opposed the bill.

Mr. Mills favored the passage of the bill, although opposed to the formation of new counties.

Mr. Carlton offered an amendment that said county shall not be entitled to representation until a census shall be taken and a new apportionment made, and provided nothing in the act shall interfere with the present members of the General Assembly. Passed—yeas 94, nays 47.

Mr. Long offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. John Dodge, which was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING RESUMED.

To amend the homestead law. Lost.

To amend the act to provide for the removal of the county site of Lee county. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Freeman offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. H. R. Harris, which was agreed to.

House adjourned until 7:30 o'clock P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

House met at 7:30, P. M.

The House took up and concurred in the Senate amendments to the following bills:

To authorize the Judges of the Superior Courts to draw panels of grand jurors for either thirty-six or forty-eight.

To reduce the official bonds of the sheriffs of Gilmer, Fannin, Pickens and Murray counties.

To provide for the payment of insolvent criminal costs in the Augusta and Brunswick Judicial Circuits.

To amend section 1918 of the Code.

To provide for the payment of insolvent criminal costs in the counties of Lincoln, Marion, Douglas, Dodge and others.

[Amendments appear in Senate proceedings.]

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To create a Board of Commissioners in Calhoun county. Passed.

To amend the act making it penal to withhold money or property belonging to the State. Lost.

To authorize R. J. Kendrick to practice medicine in Calhoun county. Lost.

For the relief of John B. Dunn. Lost.

To amend the act authorizing the Ordinary of Butts county to issue bonds to build a Court House. Passed.

To prevent the unlawful deportation of products from the farm. Tabled.

To prescribe the fees of Justices of the Peace, Notaries Public and Constables. Lost.

For the relief of S. M. Perkins & Co. Tabled.

GENERAL TAX ACT.

The General Tax Act was taken up and read the third time.

The first section authorizes the Governor to levy a tax sufficient to raise the sum of $1,000,000 exclusive of specific taxes.

The second section levies specific taxes in addition to others previously reported. $10 on each insurance company represented. $25 on each agent of each sewing machine company in each county. All owners of stock, or shares, or bonds, in or of any incorporated company, must give in the same in the county where said owner resides, and are taxable except when exempted in the charter of the corporation.

The main features of the act remain as given by us several days ago.

The act as amended was adopted.

A proposition to impose a tax on labor brokers from other States, provoked a protracted discussion and was finally voted down.

The propositions to tax fixed the amounts at from $5 to $1,000.

Mr. McDaniel, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in behalf of the committee, made the following statement:

The demands upon the Treasury for 1873, as presented in the special message of Governor Smith are $2,567,435.

To this should be added the amount of bonds already due which have not been paid or funded under the act of 1872, omitted in the message because provision has been made by law to meet this amount, estimated by the Governor at $420,000—a total of $2,987,435.

To meet these demands, it is proposed to provide for the issue of bonds and to retire all bonds unsold of previous issue, from which it is expected to realize $1,000,000.

Amount of cash in Treasury turned to Treasurer Jones $608,229 15
Cash received since 103,340 67
Total $711,570 12

From which deduct the amount paid on warrants not included in the foregoing estimate $57,905 97, leaving a balance of $653,665 15.

Uncollected taxes of 1872, $300,000, from which it is supposed the Treasurer will receive $150,000.

This leaves a balance, to be provided for by taxation, of $1,184,769 85.

In this estimate no account is taken of the rental of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which is left to supply deficiencies.

The Finance Committee proposed to authorize the Governor to levy a tax, which including the specific taxes, would realize $1,200,000.

It is not expected that more than the present tax of four-tenths of one per cent. will have to be levied to raise the amount. It will raise $1,300,000, leaving really only $134,000 balance. One-half of the rental of the State Road will be $150,000, and the specific taxes will raise $75,000 more.

Mr. McDaniel was opposed to imposing any greater tax than that levied in 1872.

The House adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-morrow.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

7	Southwestern	21	14	Rome	27
8	Pataula	23	15	Cherokee	11
9	Chattahoochee	6	16	Augusta	12
10	Macon	13	17	Middle	3
11	Flint	12	18	Ocmulgee	12
12	Tallapoosa	13	19	Eastern	7
13	Atlanta	26	20	Brunswick	6

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, February* 12, 1873.—No 3, Southwestern Circuit, argument concluded.

No 20, Gustavus Volger & Co., vs B W Smith & Co. Complaint, from Sumter. Argued. Hawkins & Guerry, for plaintiffs in error. W A Hawkins, A R Brown, contra.

No 21, O H Hendrick, Administrator vs Elizabeth Ravens. Dower, from Sumter. Argued. C T Goode, N A Smith, for plaintiff in error. W A Hawkins, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of the above case the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A M to-morrow.

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

The Presidential Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1873.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

In the count of the electoral vote to-day, the entire votes of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas were thrown out. Three of the votes of Georgia, which were cast for Horace Greeley, were also rejected.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTION.

The spirit of partisanship manifested in this election, made it very clear that if the contest had been close, and any doubt at all as to the result, there would have been no hesitancy in throwing out a sufficient number of the votes from the Southern States to have secured Grant's election. It could also be seen, as plain as ever, that a single Senator or Representative has it in his power to defeat the will of his people.

LITTLE INTEREST FELT.

The proceedings generally did not attract much interest, and the announcement of the result elicited only a very faint applause.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Marriage in Hign Life.

Important From Spain.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Congress was not crowded at the counting of the electoral vote. The Senate separated from the House on three Georgia votes cast for Greeley. The Senate voted, "count them;" the House voted nay; so they were cast out. The whole vote of Mississippi was counted. Both bodies separated on Texas, the objection being that less than a majority of the Electoral College filled vacancies, and that the proper officers did not certify to the credentials. The Senate, at five o'clock, was out on the Texas question.

Louisiana, probably, will not be reached before morning. The impression has become a conviction that the vote will be thrown out. As no debate is allowed either in the convention, or when the Houses act separately, nothing startling is expected.

Congress is becoming a "yawnery."

Mr. Trumbull is making a vigorous but hopeless fight.

Most of the Southern Republicans voted to count Georgia's three votes for Greeley.

Conkling encountered a notable defeat to-day in pressing declarations regarding the electoral vote.

West, of Louisiana, voted steadily with Conkling.

The House decided to count Texas. The Senate is still out.

LATER.—The vote of Texas has been counted, both houses concurring.

A motion to adjourn the convention was ruled out of order. Colfax decides that a motion for recess must be considered separately and must concur.

Senator Rice objected to the counting of Arkansas.

There were two returns from Louisiana. The first was made within time, the latter one day after time by messenger; but both were received within the legal time by mail. The first received was read first and certified to by the Secretary of State, Bovee. The electors named in Bovee's certificate, voted for Grant and Wilson. Two electors were absent. Electors filled vacancies. The package was received by messengers on the second of January. This College filled vacancies and voted blank for President, and cast a full vote for Gratz Brown.

This college was recognized by the State register of votes, and certified to by Governor Warmouth. When these credentials were read numbers of objections were made to the vote by either board. Job Stevenson objected to the counting of the vote, as the election was not in accordance with the law. Carpenter objected to counting the vote for Grant and Wilson because there was no legal government in New Orleans of Republican character.

Trumbull objected to counting the vote for Grant and Wilson, because Bovee was not Secretary of State at the time, and that the figures upon which Bovee's certificates were made were not true, according to Bovee's own evidence. Here the Houses separated to vote on the Arkansas and Louisianas questions.

The following was presented in joint convention;

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, also objected to counting any votes of Louisiana, because there was no proper return of the votes cast by the electors of that State, and because there is no State Government in that State republican in form, and because no canvass of the votes cast in the State had been made.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, objected to the first certificate, certifying to the election of Grant and Wilson, because Mr. Bovee, who signed the electors' certificates, was not at the time Secretary of State, nor in possession of the office or seat of the position, and because that certificate was not true in fact, as proved by the admission of Bovee before a committee of the Senate.

The House voted to count Arkansas, and is now voting on Louisiana, but the Senate, in separate session, has excluded them both, and the count fails for want of concurrence.

The vote in the Senate, on counting the McEnery electors, was 19 to 35; the vote not to count Louisiana, was 33 to 16. There was no vote on counting Kellogg electors.

James Harlan, of Kentucky, has been appointed Assistant Attorney.

Wharton is at Louisville in the prosecution of parties who refused to receive negro votes at the municipal election in Lexington.

Bard and Brigercaff, two Ku-Klux prisoners, were pardoned to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The government bought $1,000,000 in bonds at 11 3-66 to 11 3-85.

The steamship Parthia, for Europe, took $303,000 in specie.

It is stated that an organization has been effected on Wall street to lock up the money and cause a financial stringency.

There was a rumor afloat yesterday afternoon that the Syndicate only sold $35,000,000 in Europe.

Leading Cubans here consider the present troubles in Spain will ultimately terminate in favor of Cuban independence.

Mayor Havemeyer, in a letter published to-day, calls attention to his letter of acceptance of the nomination, in which he made no promise to be a party candidate, and says he is not now to be severed from that position.

A Dublin letter says that the prosecution by the English government, which has been reported by cable as commencing yesterday against one Irish bishop and twenty priests, growing out of the Galway elections, has for its aim the punishment of those ecclesiastics who opposed the government candidate, and it is probable that it may result in exciting the people to political disturbances.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Collector Robinson and eight Democratic judges, of Lexington, Ky., were arrested yesterday by a United States marshal for refusing to receive the votes of colored men at the recent municipal election.

GEORGIA.

QUICK TRANSIT.

AUGUSTA, February 12.—The Agricultural and Direct Trade Convention adopted a memorial to Congress on cheap and uninterrupted transportation between the Mississippi River and the South Atlantic. It represents this to be the most urgent and economical question of the day, and it is sufficiently proved by facts already before Congress; it urges that the only complete means of meeting this want is in first-class water communication—avoiding high mountains and hard freezes—such a one as is recommended by McFarland in his survey. Connecting the Tennessee River with the South Atlantic has been indorsed as feasible, and it is earnestly hoped that Congress will insure its construction at an early day.

Railways are insufficient for the natural requirements, and the water lines are indispensable for the national prosperity in peace, and cheap defense in war. A liberal appropriation by Congress, for the development of the northwest will prove incomplete in its results, without cheap avenues to the ocean, which neither heat nor cold nor marine dangers can impair.

The Southern States, which would be benefitted, have resources of the most valuable character which they desire to throw open to the world adding to the national wealth and credit. No step is so likely to develop them as the water line proposed; names various countries showing grand improvements which in the past generation would have been conceded impossible, and asserts that the South wished to take similar action; acknowledges that ample encouragement has been received from the President, and leaves the responsibility in the hands of Congress.

Resolutions were also adopted recommending the preparation of a book in the English and foreign languages giving information of the resources of the South; that all railroad companies adopt low rates for emigrants and buy up unsettled lands along their lines for the settlement of emigrants, and that land owners encourage the movement by offering land at low rates and long time. While the Convention feels the importance of European immigration, it also asks for capital and skilled labor from the Northern States, and extends a cordial invitation to capitalists from the North to come and assist in developing our vast resources. The report was adopted in favor of direct trade with Europe by means of the States uniting in subsidizing the steamship lines. A grand banquet is given the convention by the city this evening.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12.—No news has been received from the steamer Nevada, now two weeks over due from Australia.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer General L. Wright, over due sixteen days at Portland from Sitka.

The final route of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been fixed by the surveyors from Los Anglos to San Tervando.

Lieutenants Ross and Burke, with General Crook and staff, arrived at camp Grant January 23, and reported.

A battle has been fought with the Apaches, during which four warriors were killed and twelve captured. General Crook is at his new post near Mount Graham. His troops have killed over three hundred warriors since the opening of the campaign, and will continue to fight the Indians until they sue for peace.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 12.—The Spanish Consul at Liverpool has offered a liberal reward for information which will lead to the discovery of the shipments of arms to the insurgents in Spain and the insurrectionists in the Spanish colonies.

Miss Rothschild was to-day married with religious ceremonies, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ritualists, to Hon. Elias Constantine York, son of Earl Hardwick and Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Further proceedings in the Spanish Cortes yesterday have been received. The resolution of Senor Pio, before reported as adopted, is confirmed. Several proposions were made, among them was the following resolution:

Resolved, That Spain be declared a republic; that the National Assembly assume all the power of supreme authority; that they appoint a responsible Governor to execute their decrees; that to the members of another Assembly, to be hereafter elected, be referred the duty of determing the form of the Constitution.

The resolution was divided into several parts and each part was voted upon separately.

The provisions declaring a Republic, and vesting sovereign power in the Assembly, were adopted. The remaining clause was then taken up for discussion. Salgeron declared his conviction that the Government of Zorilla ought to receive the support of the Assembly. He demanded that the new government be elected before the proposals of Senor Pio were adopted. Rivero answered that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of the public peace and order of Zorilla, and came down into the body of the Chamber and urged the propriety of Salgeron's demand.

He was called to order by the President and asked to resume his seat, thereupon the Ministerial Martos Minister of Foreign Affairs said it was to be deplored that the President kept up the forms of tyranny when the monarchy was being superceded by a republic. Rivero thereupon left the chair and House, and Senor Figurela was called to preside in his place.

The following from Madrid has just been received: It is believed here that Senor Rivero, President of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic established by the vote of last night. Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. The altitude of the troops of the regular army and National Guard is satisfactory.

SPAIN.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, February 12.—The Cortes to-day elected the following government: Figueros, President of Council; Maigsel, Minister of Interior; Cordoba, Minister of War; N. Salmerer, Minister of Justice; F. Salmerer, Minister of Colonies; Beranger, Minister of Marine; Castilar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Becerra, Minister of Public Works; Eichegaray, Minister of Finance. The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow. All quiet.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

Net receipts of cotton to-day at all the ports 21,170 bales.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton dull and irregular; uplands 20¾; Orleans 21¾; sales 2,008 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 578 bales; gross 6,012.

Sales for export to-day 92 bales—last evening 111.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 14,008 bales as follows: February, 20¼a20 1-16; March, 20 1-16a20¼; April, 20½a20¾; May, 20 11-16a20⅞; June, 21 1-16a21¼; July 21 9-16.

Flour—Southern quiet and unchanged. Whisky 93a93½. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; winter quite and steady; red western $1 90a1 95. Corn quite and steady; old western mixed, afloat, 66a66½. Pork quite and steady; new mess $14 50. Beef quiet; plain mess $8a11 75; extra $12a13 50. Lard firm at 8 3-16a8 11-16. Turpentine quite at 67½a68. Rosin firmer at $3 60a3 90. Freights steady.

Money stringent. Sterling 9½. Gold 14¼a14½. 62s 15½. 5s 15½.

Tennessee 6s 79; new 79. Virginia 6s 45; new 50. Consols 55. Deferred 14½. Louisiana 6s 50; new 45 Levee 6s 70; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 81; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 90. North Carolinas 33½; new 18. Special tax 13. South Carolinas 40; new 22½. April and October 24 1-2.

LONDON, February 12, evening.—Consols and American securities unchanged.

PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 55f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, February 12, 5 P. M.—Cotton closed dull and depressed; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; the sales include 5,000 bales of American; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, 9⅛.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 20 1-2.

Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull and medium grades lower; white, choice, $2 20a 2 30; fair to prime $2 15. Corn active and firm; Southern white 61a62; yellow 59a60; mixed Western nominally 62. Provisions dull except bacon which is in good jobbing demand with prices nominally unchanged. Choice Western butter very scarce and wanted; good to prime 26a28; choice 30. Whisky 93 1-2a93.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Flour dull at $7 90a8 25. Corn quite at 40a41. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork firm at $13. Lard quiet; steam 7 3-8a7 1-2; kettle 8. Bacon quiet—shoulders 5 3-8 a5 1-2. offered 7⅞; clear rib sides 7 1-2. Whisky steady at 8⅞.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Flour strong and quiet; extra family $7 90. Corn firm at 40a42. Provisions in fair demand and steady. Pork sold $13 25. Bacon shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 7 5-8a7⅞; clear sides 7⅞. Lard 8a8¾ tierce; for choice leaf 9a9¾; kegs 7 5-8, steam; for round lots; ½ higher on order lots. Whisky firm at 89a90.

SAVANNAH, February 12.—Cotton dull; middlings 19¼a19½; net receipts 2,919; exports coastwise 1,954; sales 344; stock 73,067.

CHARLESTON, February 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 19¼a19 5-16; net receipts 1,617 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,437; coastwise 2,730; sales 400; stock 38,047.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21.

BOSTON, February 12.—Cotton dull; middlings 21; net receipts 156 bales; gross 3,319; sales 300; stock 7,000.

WILMINGTON, February 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19¾; net receipts 1,268 bales; sales 12; stock 2,549.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—Cotton dull; middlings 20; gross receipts 95 bales; exports coastwise 185; sales 211; stock 10,591.

NORFOLK, February 12.—Cotton flat; low middlings 18¾a19; net receipts 2,176 bales; exports coastwise 2,337; sales 290; stock 10,591.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—Cotton dull; middlings 20¼; receipts 2,354 bales; shipments 1,699; stock 28,130.

MOBILE, February 12.—Cotton dull; tending lower; good ordinary 17¼; low middlings 18 5-8; middlings 19 3-8; net receipts 776; exports coastwise 699 bales; sales 500; stock 50,610.

GALVESTON, February 12.—Cotton heavy; ordinary 15¾; good ordinary 16 3-4a17; net receipts 1,707 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,075; sales 1,600—last evening 400; stock 70,818.

AUGUSTA, February 12.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¾; receipts 1,131 bales; sales 632.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Cotton in moderate demand—Low middlings 18 5-8a 18 3-4; middlings 19 3-4; net receipts 10,663; gross receipts 11,194; exports to Great Britain 8,502; coastwise 1,473; sales 1,500—last evening 4,700; stock 194,709.

Local and Business Notices.

ATTENTION, CADETS.—Remember meeting this evening at Reading Room of Kimball House. Business important. Let all be present at 7½ o'clock.
feb13-1t JOHN A. FITTEN, Captain.

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by feb11-dtf T. L. WELLS.

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS. feb11—dtf

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists', and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5—deodly

FRESH SHAD! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS. feb11—dtf

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11—dtf

The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & BRO., is at 56 Whitehall st., The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock, The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices
dec28—dtf

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice, fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'. feb11—dtf

GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad! feb11—dtf

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13th, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the suddenly recurring illness of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, she will be unable to appear as announced. In substitution,

LAWRENCE BARRETT

Will appear in his Masterly Impersonation of

HAMLET.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14th,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15th, as

CAIUS CASSIUS,

Supported by FREDERICK ROBINSON, and the entire Company from New Orleans, In Shakspeare's

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Reserved Seats to be had at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. feb9-dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

Groceries and Sundries, on Friday 14th.

L. NATHANS & CO.,

Grocery, Auction and Commission Merchants,

WILL sell at auction on FRIDAY, 14th, commencing at 10 o'clock, in front of store on Alabama street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Williams, Langston & Crane, a large lot of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of
Dry Salted Sides and Hams
25 hf bbls White Fish
25 hlf bbls Trout
Cheese, Codfish, Herrings, and a variety of other goods. Sale positive. Terms cash. feb13-d2t

Not an Auction, Ladies.

MRS. E. G. WITTER respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of Atlanta to her MILLINERY STORE, over the Shoe Store of Mr. Henry Banks & Son, Peachtree street, Atlanta. feb13 d1w

NOTICE.

To Carpenters and Contractors.

SEAL PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, at twelve (12) o'clock, for covering the Skating Rink, in Oglethorpe Park, with good Heart Shingles, at so much per square. City reserves the right to reject one or all bids.
D. A. McDUFFIE,
Chairman Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds. feb13

A. H. ROH

HAS opened a SHOP for CLEANING and REPAIRING old clothes and altering garments in the latest styles. All work done warranted to give satisfaction. Over John Ryan's store, on Whitehall street. feb13-d1w

NOTICE.

CHIEF MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., February 11, 1873.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified that I am again at my office, at the City Hall, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of collecting the city tax for the year 1872; and all persons failing to come up and settle by the 20th instant, will find their property levied upon, and all persons who have had property sold and purchased by the city, who do not come forward and redeem said property by the First day of March, will then find me at the door to take possession of all such property for the use of the city. I mean all of the above.
JOHN THOMAS,
feb12-d1w Chief Marshal.

GUILFORD, WOOD & Co.,
Importers and Dealers
IN

Pianos and Organs,

Small Instruments, Sheet Music, etc.

Chickering, Weber, St. Louis, Guild, Church & Co., and other Celebrated

PIANOS.

ALSO THE

ESTEY ORGANS,

which are unrivalled in beauty of tone, finish and workmanship, and ranging in price from

$60

to ten and fifteen hundred dollars.

GEORGIA

MUSICAL ECLECTIC.

Subscription price—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Send for Catalogues and Price Lists of Pianos, Organs, etc., and specimen copy of GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC to

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,
68 Whitehall Street,
feb9 deod'f ATLANTA, GA.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1873.

M. N. ROGERS & Co.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers
OF
Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,
444 and 446 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE OFFER TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE this season, a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, on liberal terms, and at prices guaranteed as low as any house in the trade furnishing equal grades of goods.

Our Stock is manufactured EXCLUSIVELY for the Southern States. Southern Dealers are more certain to find the style of our Goods, and a line of Sizes, better adapted to their wants than is possible in a stock of Clothing manufactured for a Northern or Western trade.

MR. W. T. BURGE, formerly Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., has connected himself with our House.

ORDERS SOLICITED. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples sent on application.
feb9-d3mos M. N. ROGERS & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between W. F. and J. W. STOKES, under the firm name of STOKES & BRO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to receipt accounts due the late firm.
W. F. STOKES,
J. W. STOKES.

A CARD.

HAVING concluded to engage in other pursuits, I trust that the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm will be continued to my late partner.
J. W. STOKES.

A CARD.

I WILL continue the business at the old stand, and shall endeavor to maintain the enviable reputation for honorable dealing characteristic of the late firm of Stokes & Bro.
feb12-d3t W. F. STOKES.

CHANGE OF SCHDEULE.

WESTNRN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

OFFICE MASTER TRANSPORTATION,
ATLANTA, GA., February 7th, 1873.

ON and after 9th instant, Outward Night Passenger Trains Through to New York via Nashville or Knoxville,

Fast Line to New York,

Will leave Atlanta .... 8:10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga .... 3:44 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN, INWARD,

From New York,

VIA NASHVILLE OR KNOXVILLE,

Will leave Chattanooga .... 5:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta .... 1:00 A M

OUTWARD DAY PASSENGER,

Leave Atlanta .... 8:30 A M
Arrive Chattanooga .... 4:28 P M

INWARD DAY PASSENGER,

Through from New York,

Leave Chattanooga .... 5:45 A M
Arrive Atlanta .... 1:45 P M

Dalton Accommodation.

Leave Atlanta .... 4:30 P M
Arrive Dalton .... 2:25 A M
Leave Dalton .... 12:00 Midnight
Arrive Atlanta .... 9:50 A M

E. B. WALKER,
feb7 d1m(inside) Master Transportation.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN January, 1873, a gentleman by the name of Amos A. Stoddard, died in East Cleveland, Ohio, his home. He left considerable property. His only heir is a son by the name of Ira Stoddard, who is now about 33 years old. He was in the army during the war After returning home he left for the South on account of the climate. After one or two years he failed to keep up correspondence with his friends, and now they do not know where he is. He was in Atlanta, Ga., in March, 1871.

Any one informing of his whereabouts will be liberally rewarded, by addressing
WM. MORGAN,
feb9-d6&w1t East Cleveland, Ohio.

Wanted,

near Kimball House, for a small family, TWO ROOMS with Kitchen, or three rooms without kitchen. Address, with terms and location, F. D. Lee, Kimball House. feb13-d3t

Guano. Guano.

2,000 tons Rosse & Co's Soluble Pacific Guano
100 tons Chesapeake Guano
300 tons Patapsco Guano
300 tons Acid Phosphate, for composting with Cotton Seed
100 tons Virginia Land Plaster
50 tons Cotton Food Guano.

We will sell the above on time upon reasonable terms.

ADAIR & BROS., Agents.
Atlanta, Ga.
feb13-d1mo

N. R. Fowler, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold on Thursday morning, February 13th, 1873, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the following property, to-wit:

ONE BUSINESS LOT,

in the city of Atlanta, between Mitchell and Hunter streets, fronting 24 feet on the northwest side of Broad street, extending back 90 feet to a 10 foot alley, the same being part of land lot number seventy-seven, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Said property belonging to the children of N. B. Gardner. This is the first vacant lot northeast of the building occupied by F. R. Block. See Wallace & Fowler's card.

Terms—One-half cash; balance 3 and 6 months, with 10 per cent. interest.
C. W. DILL, Trustee.
jan13-w4w Printer's fee $15

DICKSON

FERTILIZER COMPANY

Augusta, Georgia.

DICKSON COMPOUND

DIAMOND COMPOUND

DICKSON'S — COMPOUND — TRADE MARK.

I AM AGENT for the sale of the above Celebrated Fertilizers, for cotton, and can assure those who are planting cotton, that there is no Fertilizer superior to the DICKSON COMPOUND. It is put up in new sacks, and needs no pulverizing after being carried to the field. Those who have used it since the war will have no other.

Send in your orders early and they shall have prompt and careful attention. Terms as favorable as any other Standard Compa y.
W. S. CARROLL, Agent.
feb1—d1m At WEST & EDWARDS, Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Empire Steam Planing Mill

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters Desks Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gov't Pass. Depot.

Atlanta, Georgia,

J. C. PECK, J. H. ELLSWORTH.
W. G. ASHLEY, L. H. BALL.
feb1—d6m

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,

—AND—

General Produce,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

jan29—d&w3m

W. W. CHAPMAN. J. W. RUCKER. WM. LOWE

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets,

Atlanta .... Georgia.

jan25—d1mo

PETER LYNCH

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

NOW RECEIVING SEED IRISH POTATOES, LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, &c.

Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan24-d6m

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION

—OF—

IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,

—AND—

General Hardware.

WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments.
J. & S. NOBLES & CO.,
jan21-d3mo ROME, GA.

GUTHMAN & HAAS,

No. 5, Broad Street,

ATLANTA. GEORGIA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Pure Wines, Gins, Whiskies, Cider, Etc.,

PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA

RYE WHISKEY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA" RYE,

OLD TRIUMPH.

and Van Jansen's Royal Scheidam Schnapps.
oct15-dtf feb6.

LaGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.

FROM the 11th (Tuesday, instant,) to the end of the Term is five months. One hundred dollars, in advance, will pay for Tuition and Board for the five months.

We have one of the best of Music Teachers.

Apply for particulars to
J. T. JOHNSON, or
Rev. W. J. COTTER.
feb8-dtf

TUNING AND REPAIRING.

MESSRS. GUILFORD, WOOD & CO. beg to announce that, having secured the services of Mr. A. B. KNAPP, of New York City, all orders for

Tuning or Repairing Pianos or Organs

will hereafter be promptly attended to. feb9-d3t

DOUGLASS COUNTY.

THE LEGAL SALES of Douglass County will in future be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.
E. R. WHITTEY,
feb11-d3t Sheriff.

J. A. JOHNSON. E. J. McCAMY.

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up Stairs
jan28-d6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Harden & Cole was dissolved on the 24 day of December, 1872, by the sale of W. P. Harden's interest in the "ATLANTA NURSERIES" to Major Campbell Wallace. The debts due to and by Harden & Cole will be settled by their successors.
WM. P. HARDEN,
MOSES COLE.

NOTICE.

WE will continue the business of the Atlanta Nurseries at the same place on McDonough road, under the firm name of

M. COLE & CO.

The Nurseries will remain under the same management, and with increased facilities for enlarging the business to meet the public wants, we hope for a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore.
CAMPBELL WALLACE,
MOSES COLE.
Atlanta, Georgia, February 7th, 1873.

A CARD.

HAVING removed from Atlanta to engage in other pursuits, I have sold my interest in the "Atlanta Nurseries" to Major Campbell Wallace. In retiring from the business it affords me great pleasure to recommend to my friends and the public the new firm as perfectly reliable in every respect, and well deserving of their patronage.
WM. P. HARDEN.
Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga., December, 1872.

PLANT, FRUIT

—AND—

Ornamental Trees!

WE offer a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, grown upon our grounds on McDonough road, two and one quarter miles from the Passenger Depot.

We make specialities of Fine Evergreens and Dwarf Pears, Apples and Peaches, for garden culture.
M. COLE & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., February 8, 1873—d1w

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM;

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.
JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PERINO BROWN, Cashier. jan1-dtf

STONE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A desirable House and Lot in the town of Stone Mountain, 16 miles from Atlanta, on the Ga. R. R. The House is nearly new, containing 8 rooms; Lot ¾ acre, under good fence; in the centre of the town. This is a rare chance to get a bargain in a Summer Resort, or a permanent home. For further particulars apply to T. C. Mayson, LINE AUCTION HOUSE, No. 1 DeGive's Opera House.
feb13-d3t

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON .... GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. nov21-dtf

THE LAND OF LONG AGO.

We've trodden rugged ways, old friend,
Since childhood's buoyant years;
Our paths now brightly arched with hope,
Now dark with clouds and tears;
But looking back o'er time and change,
The fairest land we know
Lies bathed in morning's rosy light—
The Land of Long Ago.

When there how distant far appeared
To us the glow of noon;
What eager, earnest glances turned
To days that came too soon—
Aye, came too soon, with earnestness,
With struggles, triumphs, woe;
With grave, calm words and thoughtful words,
The ghosts of Long Ago.

What dreams we dreamed in olden times,
What castles proud and fair,
Arose to bless our hopeful sight—
They rose too high in air.
Their great halls rang with merry throngs
That now lie still and low;
They drooped and faded since we left
The Land of Long Ago.

Our friends, dear friends of vanished years!
Their mem'ry haunts us yet,
Like fragments of some sweet old song
The heart can ne'er forget
Their kindly words were music's tone,
Their eye's had friendship's glow;
But, ah! their smiles beam faintly now
From far-off Long Ago.

We've climbed life's hard, rough hill, old friend,
We're passing down its slope;
Behind us lies a weary road,
Before the land of Hope.
That weary road is lined with graves,
The vale is glad below,
Their children play as once we played
In happy Long Ago.

For aye may childhood's sunny sky
Be free from gloom and tears,
That stores of joy may treasured be
For dreary after years;
For, viewing now the day of life
Through night's descending snow,
The fairest, nearest pictures gleam
From bright old Long Ago.

Mr. Sumner's Literary and Art Collections.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 17.—It is feared that Charles Sumner is passing away. Newspaper paragraphs speak mysteriously of nervous prostration, sleepless nights and physical suffering. His seat in the Senate is vacant. This tireless worker has yielded at last to the necessity for rest, which a shattered nervous system absolutely demands. He does not do this gracefully, for of his life, work has been the constant condition, and a state of rest can be to him, at best, but unjust.

Learning that Mr. Sumner received visitors, I went, with a party of friends, to call upon him. We found him in his study, surrounded by the creations of genius and art belonging to all the ages. Works of ancient and modern thought line the shelves of his library, strew the tables, and lie scattered on the floor. The walls are covered with choice engravings of great and earnest men. Two small, antique, medalion faces hang over the mantel, and every nook and corner is filled with interesting studies for the artist and scholar. Easy chairs and lounges are scattered through the room, for Mr. Sumner is no anchorite. He does not despise the creature comforts of earth, nor altogether subordinate them to the intellectual pleasures. His house throughout bears marks of culture and artistic taste seldem rivaled. His collection of paintings and engravings are wonderful, both in numbers and value. Among them is an engraving of one of the great paintings of Paul Veronese, "The Feast of Cana," in the care of Louvre. There is also a two hundred-years old copy of one of Guido's Madonas. The mantels of the parlors are filled with the most exquisite bronzes and statuettes. A marble bust of himself, by Crawford, fills one corner of the room. To fitly inventory and describe the works of beauty and art collected by Mr. Sumner, and with which he has adorned his house, would take a volume, and one could not then do the subject justice. The inspiration of the scene would be wanting in any pen picture that could be drawn. The light and warmth of the living presence which pervade this world of beauty his genius and culture have created would be necessary to round and complete it.

Mr. Sumner made us welcome with a genial smile. He shows no signs of suffering, either in his face or the tones of his voice, which are as strong and vigorous as when in perfect health. His difficulty being of a nervous nature, does not leave its impress on his countenance.

Mr. Sumner was as charming in his conversation as when the tides of his life were full and flowing healthfully. One would not imagine from his genial smile and clear bright eye that he was a victim to "a complete battery of poisons," as he himself expressed it, administered from vial, by powder and pill, and to end all by injecting into the veins the stuff to make sleep come. He says he is implicitly obeying the commands of his physician, one of which is absolute rest from all work.

Mr. Sumner has a passion for curiosities in literature, and has collected a large number of unique specimens of both manuscript and printed volumes. Among them is a Bible, once belonging to John Bunyan, with his autograph on the fly-leaf; a poem of Voltaire, "The Tragedy of Mahomet," with corrections and interlinings in his own handwriting; a small elementary work on geography, written in Latin, the author of which lived in Loraine, that disputed territory between Germany and France, west of the Rhine. Mr. Sumner read to us from this volume, what has proved to be the christening of this country by its author, who said it seemed eminently proper that since a man named Americus Vespucius discovered this land, it should be called Amerigan, or America, Amerigan being the German pronunciation of the name. The more so should this be done, says this authority, since Europe and Asia were named for women. Mr. Sumner has also the original manuscript of Burns's, "Scots, wha ha'e wi Wallace Bled," a volume once the property of Alexander Pope, with his autograph, "A. Pope," on the title page; and a volume once Mme. Pompadour, which has her coat of arms engraved by the most celebrated engraver of the age, engraved on the title page. This volume contains the army rolls of France. These only constitute a small portion of the quaint and interesting volumes found in his search for pleasure and profit in foreign lands. Many of these have come into his possession through the thoughtful kindness of friends, who, knowing his love for the unique, have put them in his way.

Miss Emily Faithfull in New York.

Correspondence Boston Transcript.]

Miss Emily Faithfull came into the hall, while a spirited march was being performed upon the organ. She was escorted by Mrs. H. M. Field, wife of Rev. Mr. Field, the editor of the Evangelist, and a brother of Cyrus W. Field, and Mrs. Laura Curtiss Bullard. Miss Faithfull wore no bonnett. Her hair, cut short in the neck, was combed back from her rather low forehead and held in place by a round shell comb.

Over her broad shoulders she wore a large ermine cape, which she threw off as she took a seat upon the front of the stage. Her dress was of plain black silk, with a bit of lace in the back and a *bouquet de corsage* of natural flowers. She has a full, red face, with what Tennyson would call an "up-tilted nose." She looks like the traditional English woman, of the "beef-eating order," to quote Hawthorne, although her beauty is hardly refined enough to be classed as of the "dairy-maid" type.

But looks can be forgotten, when we have to deal with a sweet-voiced, honest, sensible, earnest woman, who is a lady at all times, and cares more for the work she has in hand than the fashions of Paris. The contrast between her and the American women with whom she was surrounded was marked. They had their hair puffed and powdered and stuck up, ornamented with flowers, gold pins, rings, feathers, etc., while they wore bonnets of all the latest styles for whatever else an American woman in New York may be, she can not allow herself to get out of fashion. Even Mrs. Field, who presided, wore an American bonnet, ornamented with flowers, and her hands encased in lilac-colored kid gloves. Mrs. Bullard was fashionably dressed, and her hat displayed a bunch of rare flowers. We do not mention this in the spirit of criticism, but simply to make the contrast between English and American.

GONE BACK ON THE DOCUMENT.—A short time since, a colored man entered the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and, advancing to a table where the deputy clerk was busily engaged, he produced a marriage license, for which he had paid the legal fee a few days previous.

"Boss," said he, poking the license under the nose of the absorbed deputy.

"What's it?" was the impatient response.

"Boss," continued the darkey, "de lady declines dis doncument, and I fotch it in to git my money back."

It was a little consoling to the darkey to be told some men went further and fared worse, but when assured his money could not be returned, he turned indignantly on his doublesolded pumps and muttered as he made his exit, "Ebery body's gone back on de document."—*Warrenton Index.*

Business Notices.

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of homemade Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.
nov30—d3m

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct3—d1y New York.

THE properties of TUTT'S EXPECTORANT are demulcent balsamic healing and soothing. It lr ces the nervous system and cures the worst cough.
feb11—d1w&w1t

MECHANICAL. Tinkering cannot arrest the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but that pure disinfectant and preservative which, under the name of SOZODONT, has become a staple of the toilet throughout the world. feb11—d1w&w1t

IF you travel East, West, North or South, take a package of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Macon, Georgia.
feb11—deod1w&w1t

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.
feb11—d3t-tues-thurs-sat

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP—SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
dec25—deod1y

Dissolution Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us as proprietors of the NATIONAL HOTEL, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Those who are indebted to us, or to whom we are indebted will settle with Mr. James E. Owens.

February 6th, 1873. OWENS & FOSTER.

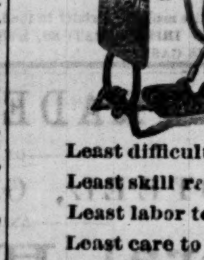
HAVING sold out my interest in the copartnership of Owens & Foster, Proprietors of the National Hotel, in the city of Atlanta, to my senior Mr. James E. Owens, who will hereafter conduct said business alone I hereby respectfully commend him to my friends, and solicit a continuance of our liberal patronage. J. L. FOSTER.

February 6th, 1873. feb7—dtf

CUMMING AND DULUTH HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming at 1 o'clock, to dinner.
Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
sept1—dtf

"DOMESTIC."



Least difficulty in learning it.
Least skill required to use it.
Least labor to work it.
Least care to keep it in order.
Least trouble to change it.
Least changing required.
Does fine work equal to any other.
Does heavier work than others.
Does heavy work easily.
Does everything well.
Does nothing ill or grudgingly.
Gives satisfaction.
Exceeds expectation.
Justifies the praise it everywhere receives.
Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.
Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan17—dtf Atlanta, Georgia.

Grand Excursion Trip
TO
NEW ORLEANS
—AND—
MOBILE,
VIA
The Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line.
TO THE
Great Mardi Gras Carnival
AT NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday, February 25, 1873.

This is a splendid and gorgeous trip that no one should fail to take. A full train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, running through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change, thus depriving the trip of all the discomforts of ordinary travel, and giving to it all the comforts of a magnificent home, and for a small consideration, giving our people an opportunity of seeing the finest CARNIVAL FESTIVAL ever witnessed in this country.

The ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE has ALONE perfected arrangements for excursion tickets, and a train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars through without change.

This line is one hundred and sixty-two (162) miles shorter than any other route, and nearly one day less time and travel.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta & West Point Railroad.
G. J. FOREACRE, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN, General Superintendent Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
S. H. SCRANTON, Superintendent New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad.

Excursionists are particularly requested to notice the above, and guard against being deceived by other lines assuming the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line."

I am the sole agent of this line in Georgia, and the only one authorized to arrange for excursion tickets going through on this line without change.

Tickets over this line on sale at the Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, good on any passenger train from February 20th to March 15th, 1873.

Fare for the round trip - $31.25

Sleeping car fare extra.

Sections or berths can be secured by addressing Pullman Palace Car Company, Atlanta, or the undersigned.
W. J. HOUSTON,
jan[illegible] General Passenger Agent.

Madison House,
MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, Invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable.
apr[illegible]—dtf [illegible] Proprietors.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.20 o'clock	A. M.
Leave Atlanta	5.20 "	A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	5.45 "	P. M.
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 "	P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.15 "	P. M.
Leaves Atlanta	8.15 "	P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	6.45 "	A. M.
Arrives at Augusta	5.35 "	A. M.

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45 P. M.
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 40 A. M.
Arrives Atlanta	8 45 A. M.
Arrives Stone Mountain	7 P. M.

Macon and Western Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:35 A. M.
Leaves Macon	8:40 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	1:25 P. M.
Arrives at Macon	7:45 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2:20 P. M.
Leaves Macon	10:30 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00 A. M.
Arrives at Macon	8:20 P. M.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 10 P. M.
Arrives at Chattanooga	3:41 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:20 A. M.
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 28 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:25 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	1:10 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5 45 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	1:45 P. M.

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	4:20 P. M.
Arrives at Dalton	[illegible]
Leaves Dalton	12:00 M.
Arrives in Atlanta	9:20 A. M.

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	2:45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	9:20 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	8:25 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.
MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	6 00 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:45 A. M.
Leave Kingston	10:20 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:15 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:15 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:35 P. M.
Leave Kingston	12:00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:20 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.
TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A. M.	9:30 P. M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:27 P. M.	5:28 A. M
Arrive Nashville	12:50 A. M.	1:05 P. M
Arrive McKenzie	8:30 A. M.	8:30 P. M
Arrive Memphis	2:10 P. M.	3:25 A. M
Arrive Little Rock		6:30 P. M
Arrive Hickman	12:30 P. M.	12:01 A. M
Arrive Union City	10:30 A. M.	10:30 P. M
Arrive Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00 m'dt
Arrive St. Louis	10:15 P. M.	9:50 A. M
Arrive Louisville	8:40 A. M.	9:55 P. M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P. M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P. M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A. M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A. M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	1 15 A. M
Arrives at West-Point	5 40 A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 00 A. M.
Arrives at West-Point	11 47 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	3 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P. M

Air-Line Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45 A. M
Arrive at End of Track	12 16 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00 P. M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31 P. M

Mardi Gras!
GRAND EXCURSION
TO
Mobile and New Orleans.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN CARNIVAL
AT
NEW ORLEANS,
TAKES PLACE ON
Tuesday, February 25th, 1873

This trip is regarded, by those who have been there, as one of the

MOST PLEASANT.

A MAGNIFICENT TRAIN
OF
Pullman Palace Sleepers,
With elegant Day-Coaches, Restaurants, and Baggage Cars run through from
Atlanta and Augusta
WITHOUT CHANGE, VIA
ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS
Fast Line,
Making as quick time as lines advertising
"SHORTER,"
and affording all an excellent opportunity of witnessing this
CARNIVAL OF CARNIVALS.

The Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line,
long since perfected arrangements for Tickets and Trains through without change.
This line is one hundred and eighty-nine miles
SHORTER
than another, "and nearly one day less time and travel."

EXCURSIONISTS
ARE
Particularly Requested
TO NOTICE THE ABOVE,
and guard against being decived by other lines advertising the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line," and remember that

Pleasure Seekers do Not Seek After "Short Lines,"

but those that will afford them most pleasure, and we suggest that Excursionists

"Pay their Money and Take their Choice"

BETWEEN

Sand Barrens, Piney Woods, etc, and the Beautiful Blue Mountains of Alabama, together with magnificent bridges over noble rivers, one of which—the Tensas—is the longest on the Continent; not forgetting the beautiful Bays, incident to a line whose cars run along the shores of the

GULF OF MEXICO.

"I am Sole Agent for this Line in Georgia," but for the accommodation of the "Dear Public," have placed tickets on sale at the various ticket offices in the State, and at other places convenient to the public.

Tickets will be on sale from 15th to 22d February, good to return on any passenger train within

THIRTY DAYS
FROM DATE OF SALE.
FARE ROUND TRIP.

ATLANTA TO NEW ORLEANS and return. $31 25
Sleeping car fare extra.
Sections or berths can be secured by addressing
V. DUNNING,
Sup't Pullman Southern Palace Car Company
or, BEAU CAMPBELL,
Southeastern Agent Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line.

The new reliable Blue Mountain Route, and its recent connections via Montgomery and Mobile.
jan18—dtf

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK [illegible] manufacture.

For particulars call on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 466, Atlanta. T. G. HEWALD.
dec24—dtf

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:20 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M
Leave Augusta	8:30 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	8:20 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M
Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:50 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:20 A M
Arrives at Columbia	[illegible]
Leaves Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:15 P M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:25 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan5—tf

NOTICE.
TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Stifel & Pfeifer's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. O. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.
dec19-d3m J. STIFEL & L. PFEIFFER.

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!

VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from
New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON. Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.
jan5—d3m

HENRY JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
Supreme Court Reporter.

JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jan1-d1m

JESSE S. THRASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d13

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov18—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
Special attention given to Collections.
apr13—d1y

F[illegible]NK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts. may15—d1y

J. A. [illegible]ST, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Court for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27—d1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA. Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

RICHARD LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr18-d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march21—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.

Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate agent.
jan11—d&w6m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders promptly filled. nov23—d6m

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHARP Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—In the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$6 per month (10 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sept—d1y

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at [illegible] & [illegible]'s store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—d1y

DR. E. S. PHILLIPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street Atlanta, Georgia. jan[illegible]—d1y

DOUGHERTY HUTCHINS, Barber and Hair dresser, corner of Marietta st. [illegible] Bell's Marble Building, Atlanta, Ga. Good work at fair prices. [illegible] All he asks is a trial. jan23—d1y

CONYERS HOTEL,
By D. P. SMITH.
(Successor to E. Thom.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call, and he guarantees to give entire satisfaction. [illegible]—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATIONAL TREATMENT of Kidney, Urinary, and Liver diseases is effected by Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those wastes in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.
W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham-sq, N. Y.

Employment, $100 per week, Agents & others to sell a new article, indispensable to merch'ts & manf'rs. Add. with stamp, E. Smith & Co. 35 Liberty-st, N. Y.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 66 Fulton street, New York.

3 copies of the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, 100 pages, and 3 packages of new Farm Seeds free, by enclosing 2 stamps. Address,
N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Pa.

WANTED. IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston Mass.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!
We will pay all agents $40 per week in cash, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address,
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION
of manufacturers who have become disgusted with the odors of Paraffine Oils and their ill effects upon machines, is invited to
E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Engine Oil...at $1 20 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Spindle Oil...at $1 15 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Engine Oil...at $1 10 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Spindle Oil...at $1 10 per gal
Manufactured only by
E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar-st., New York.

DON'T
Be Deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St.,
Sole Agents for United States.
Price 25 cents a box. Send for Circular.

The immense sale, 10,000 In One Month our
LIVINGSTONE 28 yrs in AFRICA
is having, PROVES it above all other, the book the MASSES WANT. It goes like WILDFIRE. Over 600 pages, only $1.50. MORE AGENTS WANTED.

Notice.—Be not deceived by misrepresentations made to palm off high-priced inferior works, but send for circulars and see PROOF of statements and great success of our agents. Pocket companion, worth $10, mailed free. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

345 & 347 BROADWAY N. Y. 27 YEARS IN USE AND NOT A LOSS BY FIRE OR THIEVES. OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. 25 cts. pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order 25 cts. worth extra—the price paid for the Guide. The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, etc., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers—150 pages on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.
JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN JURUBEBA BLOOD PURIFIER

is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the Blood and will effectually dispel all predisposition to billious derangement.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, etc.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness and inertia.

Have you a weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated form.

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with head ache, back ache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE

JURUBEBA,

which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

Don't weaken or impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—Indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.
A CONSUMPTIVE CURED

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician, (and by nature a chemist,) discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and GENERAL DEBILITY, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting humanity, he will send the recipe, containing full directions for making this remedy, free on receipt of 2 stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate—Night Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting Away of the Muscles. Address,
CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
feb6— [illegible]

1873.
WM. J. LAND,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LAND'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY has been thoroughly refitted with improved apparatus just received from Berlin. Special attention given to the ANALYSIS or ASSAY of Ores, Metals, Mineral Waters, Soils, Fertilizers, Coals, Rocks, Chemical Salts, Liquors, Burning Oils, Poisons, Medicines, etc.

A card of charges for analysis mailed gratis to applicants. No charges for consultation.
WM. J. LAND,
dec21—d1m P. O. Box 105.

"A GOOD HOTEL."
The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at
Planters' Hotel,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
W. D. OLDS..................Proprietor.
jan19—dtf

FAIRBURN HOTEL,
BY MRS. E. McLARIN,
Fairburn ....Georgia.
Board per Day $2...[illegible]

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three tables [illegible] may15—dtf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans
SHORT LINE!
ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	5 30 A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	5 25 P. M.
Leave Atlanta	5 00 P. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	5 00 A. M.
Leave Montgomery	7 30 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile	3 00 A. M.
Leave Montgomery	8 00 A. M.
Arrive at Mobile	5 25 P. M.
Leave Mobile	5 25 A. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	3 25 P. M.
Leave Mobile	5 25 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	11 50 P. M.

Passengers leaving here at 5 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.,
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,
and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

46 Miles Shorter
to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter
to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma, Rome and Dalton route,

296 Miles Shorter
to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter
to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,
AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridges over Tensas and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the Road. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to
Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okalona
and Corinth, Miss.

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Baggage checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs.
july20—oct1—dec20-dtf

Take Notice!
REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.
MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street.
After October 1st, 1872.
sep19— july3—dtf

THE "GENUINE"
"COAL CREEK COAL!"
J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.

Opposite O. H Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL
At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufactories.
jan5—d6m

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17—dtf

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS
BY THE
Blue Mountain Route,
VIA
Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P M, making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving:

Selma at	[illegible] M.

and making close connections with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at

Meridian	4 45 P M
Jackson	12 00 night
Vicksburg	3 15 A M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at

Montgomery	6 35 A M
Mobile	7 20 P M
New Orleans	7 15 A M

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS
run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8 30 A M train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and [illegible] Railroad, arriving at Selma at 11 30 A M.

Fare as low as by any other Route.
Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Patona, Ala.
E. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.
BEAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
june5—dtf No. 4 Kimball House

THE HOLY BIBLE.
THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD EDITION.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, and the Apocryphal Writings. Text conformable with the standard of the American Bible Society. With over

Five Hundred Illustrations

and Descriptions.

Together with a complete Concordance, the Psalms in Metre, nearly one hundred thousand Marginal Readings and References, and a Historical and Chronological Index to the entire Word. To which are added a comprehensive treatise upon the Literature, history and Inspiration of the Bible, exhaustive tabular aids, and a concise History of all the Denominations and Sects in every age of the world.

THE AGENT, MR. JOHN W. DODGE, IS IN THE CITY, and can be addressed through the Post-office jan[illegible]—dtf

Thomaston Hotel,
Thomaston, ...Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage. Rates reasonable.
sep28—dtf H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

1873! 1873!
MERCHANTS

ARE respectfully informed that I now have IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES & WESTERN PRODUCE, which I will sell at terms as favorable as any house in the city.
Respectfully,
A. K. SEAGO.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS

Send for Circular. I sell none but the Best Fertilizers, such as

'CHESAPEAKE,' 'EUREKA,' 'BAUGH'S RAWBONE PHOSPHATE,'
—AND—
John Merryman & Co.'s Ammoniated Dissolved Bone.

TERMS CASH, OR CROP LIENS DUE FIRST NOVEMBER NEXT.

Planters will also be supplied on crop liens with Bulk Meat, Bacon, Fish, Corn, Oats, Hay, Flour, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Clover and Grass Seeds, etc., etc.
The CASH TRADE will also receive special attention. Address
A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta.
W. H. C. MICKELBERRY, late of Griffin, Ga.
jan9— [illegible]

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES

THREE TIMES A WEEK.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays

ELEGANT STATE-ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.

Sea Voyage Ten to Twelve Hours Shorter Via Charleston.

The South Carolina Railroad Company,

And connecting Roads West, in alliance with the Fleet of Thirteen First-Class Steamships to the above Ports invite attention to the Quick Time and Regular Dispatch afforded to the business public in the Gulf States at the

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Offering facilities of Railroad and Sea Transportation for Freight and Passengers not excelled in economy, capacity at any other Port. The following splendid Ocean Steamers are regularly on the line:

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STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, sails every other Saturday,
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Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine Insurance one-half of 1 per cent

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Can be had at all the principal Railroad Offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD,

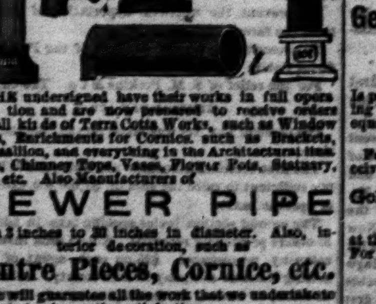
And their connecting Lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid movement of Freight, and Passengers between the Northern Cities and the South and West. Comfortable Night Cars, with the Reclining Chair, without extra Charge, have been introduced on the South Carolina Railroad. First-Class Eating Saloon at Branchville. On the Georgia Railroad First-Class Sleeping Cars.

Freight promptly transferred from steamer to day and night trains of the South Carolina Railroad. Close connection made with other roads, delivering freight at distant points with great promptness. The Railroads will use every exertion to satisfy their Patrons that the Line VIA CHARLESTON cannot be surpassed in Dispatch and the Safe delivery of Good

For further information, apply to J. M. SELKIRK, Sup't, Charleston, S. C., R. D. [illegible]ELL, General Agent, P. O. Box 4979, Office 317 Broadway, N. Y.; S. B. Pickens, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President South Carolina Railroad, Charleston, S. C.
july4—eodtf

SOUTHERN
TERRA COTTA WORKS.



THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 2 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may21—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIOBBI.

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH 45TH GEORGIA REPORTS jointly. Part 1st, by the late Reporter, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, by the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 31 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.
N. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
jan19—d2mo

A. B. PHELPS, Jr.,
(Formerly of Griffin, Ga.)
BANKER AND BROKER,
MADISON, GA.,
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE
Collections promptly attended to.
sep27—d3m—[illegible]

Grantville High School.

FACULTY—S. LEIGH, A. M.; J. W. LEE, A. B.; Mrs. V. D. MORELAND, Mrs. S. A. HARRIS.

The above Faculty have had charge of the School for several years, and, by their energy and perseverance, have succeeded in making it one of the best in the country.
For further particulars address S. LEIGH,
dec12—dtf Grantville, Georgia.

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Parkins & Allen, Architects

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jan8 d1y

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Bob White! Bob White!

Bob White! Bob White! Bob White!

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MANUFACTURED BY

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Lynchburg, Va.

Is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in the United States, and equal to the finest imported Cigars.

For richness and purity, it has no rival, having received

Gold and Silver Medals, Diplomas, etc.

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For sale by
MEADOR & BRO.,
R. F. MADDOX,
BOROUGHS & WING,
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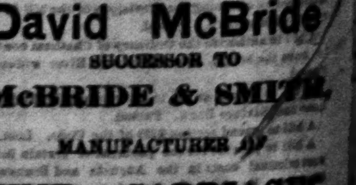
R. L. DARN,
and tobacco dealers throughout the United States.
nov19—d3m



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Cartersville ....Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style.
june[illegible]—dtf